

ELEVENTH
YEAR

No. 16

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

WHOLE
NO.

524

It is either Debs & Hanford or Taft & Bryan, in this campaign! And this is not as much of a joke as it may at first seem.

"Shall the people rule?" asks Bryan. They would like to if the professional capitalist politicians would get out of the way with their everlasting clatter.

Oriental are taking the place of union men on some of the far western railroads. Practical Socialists will see in this fact some additional food for thought. Sentimental Socialists will try to make themselves think that they glory in the invasion.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers sent President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners a letter of congratulation on his reelection to office. The coming together of these two giant unions of the organized labor movement seems only a question of time.

Says the *Miners' Magazine*: "Until the 3d of next November the jobless workmen will be fed on the diet that is contained in the Republican and Democratic platforms." A wind pudding diet, truly.

We predicted it all right! We said right along that some of these Catholic societies would yet be forced to come out for Socialism. Last Tuesday the national convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies passed this declaration: "Resolved that we cordially endorse all movements having for their purpose the purifying of municipal, state and national politics."

"For generations the Party has drawn its campaign funds from the beneficiaries of special legislation." Insert the name of either of the capitalist parties and you will have this statement of Mr. Bryan about correct. And the thing has not stopped. Both Taft and Bryan are windjamming about small contributions to their respective funds, while everyone knows that it will be the same tainted money that will fill those funds for the struggle this fall, no matter how artfully given.

Thaw is clearly an ingrate as well as a degenerate. Is there no honor among millionaires?

Little Evelyn Thaw risked a most unenviable publicity and went through an ordeal on the witness chair that few women could have kept up under just to save the neck of the young profligate from Pittsburgh, and there seems to have been little doubt that her story was a cunningly prepared and sustained one—all to save this young lout who now casts her off and seeks the bankruptcy court to escape paying his little wife an allowance. The Pittsburgh millionaire breed is not a noble breed, as indeed it could hardly be, existing upon predatory wealth.

Mr. Beggs, the Milwaukee street car magnate, undertook to tell the Philadelphia aldermen a few things about running street cars for private profit. This was indeed carrying coals to Newcastle! Philadelphia aldermen know how to take care of the street car situation in the interests of the street car magnates—they need no prompting. For Philadelphia is the only city in the country where the private street car companies are allowed to charge an eight-cent fare! A traveling man tells us he has found in no American city such miserable street car facilities as in the city of Republican sin and corruption graft. The nominal fare is five cents, but this does not take you far. A transfer is required. For the transfer, or "exchange slip," you must yield up three cents more!

The distribution of free seeds and agricultural books by the government has grown to be a spoil of politicians, and a change in the manner of getting these things to the people who really need them is imperative.

The distribution should be taken out of the hands of congressmen and carried on through the various state agricultural and kindred societies.

These societies, by co-operating with the government could not only place the seeds, etc., to the best advantage, but could greatly assist the government in sending the right kind of seeds into the different localities.

We move that this change be made.

The other day some people in Greenville, Tenn., started in to rot an egg a Socialist speaker. But the eggs flew wild and hit several non-Socialist by-standers, who were at once thrown into a frenzy. They

For President
EUGENE V. DEBS
For Vice-President
BENJAMIN HANFORD

precipitated a pitched battle with the egg throwers, and in the melee a young man, the only support of a blind mother, was fatally shot by the sheriff. The affair has formed the town into two hostile camps. It is said that there will be witnesses at the inquest to swear that the town constable was the promoter of the riot, he having bought several cases of eggs that had become spoiled in captivity. There will be no more rotten-eggging of Socialist speakers in that town, we guess, as old party bad manners when carried to such lengths fail to make a hit with the townspeople.

President Eliot of Harvard, who declared some years ago that the union man who turned traitor to his mates was a hero, is now paying his respects to Socialism. And—save us—he has sprung the "dividing up" joke again. He pays Socialism the compliment, however, of saying that it would require people to become angels in order to be fit for it.

Now we will go him one better. We believe that human beings are angels already. By this we mean that human nature is all right when it has a chance to exhibit its true self. All our observations and experiences have confirmed this belief. We have more faith in humanity than has the Harvard president. People prefer to be good rather than bad. They would be good if the social system would let them.

Crime in our present society has an economic base. And so have laudations of scabs by swell college presidents!

The scientists, some of them, now call old-age a disease, the inference being that if the disease can be cured a man could live forever. This is "important, if true," as the country papers used to say. And just think what it would do in the vegetable kingdom! All the annuals would become not only perennials, but everlasting, and no tree need get old. And if growing old is a disease, why need there be such a thing as growing at all, for that produces age! And if growing produces age, and age is a disease, if we could stamp out the disease, then the human family would remain in the baby stage, as, indeed, some individuals do. And how would it be in economics—if there were no such thing as growing old then we would have the capitalist system enjoying a state of perpetual youth, and not decaying in the course of social evolution, to make place for a better and higher system—and we should all be doomed to a hell on earth forever and ever, amen! The fates forbid!

The Frenchman who said that the Americans kept themselves so busy getting the means to live that they had no time to live, told an undoubted truth. And it works for all classes in the same damnable way. Outside of the retired capitalists, who dedicate their life twilights to touring the globe, there is no such thing as normal, adequate life for the big employer. And for the wage worker the stress of life is just as fierce and even fiercer. Anxiety racks him with mental pain day after day, world without end, and his dependents live in constant dread of the wolf at the door, or the unknown calamity that will bring that animal snuffing at the threshold. We do not live. We throw our lives away. We use our allotted time on this beautiful earth to grub miserably. The trees and flowers and natural landscapes present countless delights to the eye, but we have eyes but see not. Social-Democracy will rescue mankind. It will rescue the capitalist as well as the wage-worker or the professional man. It will rescue the little storekeeper, who scarcely dares breathe for fear of going under. All hail the new emancipation!

We must be liberal enough to accord Labor the right to its heroes. John Mitchell is one of these, and much as we differ with him in his policies, his worth to the labor movement must be conceded. It is true that it has been capitalism that has done the most to put the halo of the hero about his head, and when the enemy tries to pick Labor's heroes for it we must expect that suspicions will be aroused. But it at least hasn't been the Manufacturers' Association wing that has done it. We are entirely opposed to the Gompers-Mitchell idea of trying to fasten the labor tail to the capitalist party kite, yet we admit that they may be honest in that policy. And we can afford to be patient, for conditions are surrounding them with a discipline that they cannot disregard very much longer. We may term them leaders, but in reality it is the rank and file of organized labor that is taking the lead, and only a few years will find the officers forced to follow and to recognize the two-arm principle of the labor fight—an eco-

nomie organization for the economic struggle and a political organization for the political struggle and both working in harmony. Now that the S. L. P. is gasping its life out and the I. W. W. blunder has died of its own stupidity, the Gomperses and Mitchells have lost their only plausible excuse for holding our party at bay.

The union card game as played between capitalist presidential candidates and traitorous unions is hardly a marker to that other game between politicians and fakirs that goes on in some cities where the trade union movement has become dominated by sinister influences.

What this latter condition is, is well indicated by a thing that has just happened in Philadelphia.

Last month the Central Labor Union held an election, and the retiring president, a man named Feeney, sought for reasons that afterward came out, to manage the selection of his successor. This he did by naming certain henchmen as tellers, and the tellers reported that Feeney's man, Lynch, had been elected.

Fifty members at once swore out affidavits that they had voted for the other candidate, Murphy. They also appealed to the A. F. of L., and Frank Morrison was sent on from Washington to investigate.

Meantime Feeney had bobbed up with a \$5,000 city job as head elevator inspector (by the way, an elevator inspector job was what a labor judas in Milwaukee was recently given, also) as a gift from the Republican city administration!

Morrison decided that the election was crooked and ordered a new one. Feeney's henchmen bolted, and the new election was held without them.

It is now reported that Feeney will lose his job as elevator inspector. He got it because of his supposed strength as boss of the union labor element. It was doubtless given him in payment for a political pull he was expected to use to the advantage of the capitalist politicians. He was to swing the labor votes.

The politicians do not give fat jobs away to loyal labor leaders—it is the judases they are ready to do business with!

Somebody sent a copy of this paper to a man in Iowa who was afraid he would receive more and so wrote that he would not allow such a paper to cross his threshold. "You Socialists would try to make a paradise for labor and bankrupt the nation," reads the letter he wrote. This man is behind the times, or, rather, the times are getting ahead of him. If this earth is to be a paradise for anyone, the worker ought to be the one—that's our contention. Who dare object? But it will not become a paradise for anyone, except perhaps the coupon-clipper, until the capitalist system is abolished. A good deal may be accomplished meantime through public ownership—and it will not bankrupt the nation, either. For the experience of other countries shows that government ownership comes in very nicely on the right side of the ledger, while at the same time giving labor much better conditions than it gets from private interests.

Two billion seven hundred and three million ninety-four thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars!

That is the value of the wealth produced by more than six and a half million wage earners engaged in the manufacturing industries of the United States in the year 1905—WHICH THEY DID NOT GET. That two and three-quarter billions of dollars went to the capitalist class as PROFITS. The six and a half millions of wage earners, for doing ALL the work of production, got only about as much as exploiters who did none of the work of production. In other words, every time a wage earner produced a dollar's worth of wealth for himself he was required to first produce a dollar's profit for others. This does not begin to represent the degree of the wage earners' exploitation. For out of his wages he must pay landlord and other exploiters. And in the factory his powers of production of true wealth are limited by the production of useless things and the doing of wasteful and often villainous labor. Remember, I am now speaking merely of the robbery of the workers in the manufacturing industries. I am taking no account of the robbing and skinning of workers in the building trades, of the robbing and skinning and maiming and killing of the workers on the railroads, nor of the exploitation of the trolley

SOCIALISM IN THE CHURCH.

The great pananglican congress in London, the most complete representation ever brought together of the religious bodies in communion with the Church of England throughout the world, has been notable for the measure it affords of the growth of Socialistic sentiment among the privileged classes. The Church of England is pre-eminently the church of the aristocracy and of those who value "good form," says *Collier's*. Its allied churches in America and the British colonies hold a similar position. Yet a gathering containing all that was most distinguished in its ranks, including 250 bishops and archbishops and thousands of the leaders among clergy and laity, listened with warmly expressed sympathy to addresses full of the spirit of Socialism. The bishop of Massachusetts read a paper by the bishop of Birmingham, who would have presided but for illness, in which he predicted that unless the churches united in a tremendous act of penitence and reparation for having failed so long and so greatly to champion the oppressed and the weak, the well-merited judgment of God would take all weapons of social influence out of their hands. Almost all the speakers, then and on other days, especially among the younger clergy, displayed a warm sympathy with Socialistic ideas. Canon Williams of New Zealand said that he had come home to find his "friends, among the laity turned protectionists and his friends among the clergy turned Socialists."

The pananglican congress, which closed on June 23, had 8,000 participants, representing all the 251 sees affiliated with the Church of England and its sister Episcopal churches in every quarter of the globe. Two hundred and fifty bishops marched in procession at the thanksgiving service in St. Paul's after it dispersed. The gathering was conspicuous for fraternal feeling, but propositions to form an organized union among the various churches represented met with little favor.

The privately owned railroads of this country work their men almost unlimited hours, while in Germany, for instance, the hours do not exceed ten in the twenty-four. The same is true of Italy, Switzerland and other countries. The employees there get better wages, too. When Switzerland acquired the railroads it not only reduced hours, but it advanced wages fifteen per cent. We speak of railroads because our correspondent says he is a railroad employee.

Let the Bryan gold-dust twins do your work, is Bryan's invitation to the American people. He insists that his gold-dusters are better than the Republican party's gold-dusters, but to us they certainly look alike. For every powerful reprobate in the Republican galaxy the Democracy can show a counterpart wherever opportunity has made it possible to develop one. The Roger Sullivan, the "Fingy" Comorses, the Southern Democratic statesmen, and so on—Oh, we guess the Democratic party, if it got control, could make the old disreputable capitalistic political ship, all right!

A good sample is "Fingy" Con-

nors. "Fingy" is many times a millionaire, owns a big newspaper, owns the monopoly of the stevedore business along the Great Lakes, shares with Charley Murphy the control of New York state, and was a power in the Democratic convention at Denver. Fulsome newspaper articles gloat over his rise from poverty to millions as the triumph of a self-made man, and an example to others. "Such is the measure of glorious American opportunities," we are informed.

But like that of most "self-made" men, the career of Connors does not look so glorious when closely scrutinized. For it is not only found that he was "made" by others, to their bitter cost, but that at every opportunity those others were most brutally crowded to the wall. In fact, the foundation of his vast fortune was built upon the breaking of a strike. He was the original Farley. And Bryan wants labor to repose confidence in the leaders of the Democratic party!

Connors originally owned two saloons in the dock district of Buffalo. The steamboat unloaders went on strike. Connors went to the transportation companies and offered to break the strike. He succeeded so well that he got a contract to keep on at the unloading business. Soon it grew into a monopoly, and today he controls the unloading at the principal ports on the lakes, with a payroll of some five thousand poorly paid, wretchedly overworked men.

Such is the story of one of the pillars of the present Democratic party that labor is asked to hurrah for and vote into power!

"When Whitelaw Reid wanted to be elected Vice-President, he unionized the office of the *Tribune*," which he had before stubbornly run as a "rat" sheet. Since William Jennings Bryan has got the nomination for the Presidency, he has stopped booming the circulation of the *Butterick* publications. But so lately as when the 'Commoner' of July 3 went to press, he saw nothing wrong in a spokesman of the "great common people" giving aid and comfort to a firm that had for over two years been doing all in its power to defeat the struggle of the printers for the eight-hour day.

So says a recent issue of *The Socialist* of New York. But there is more to tell along this line. Only recently it was announced that Taft had been given a card in the Steam Shovelers' Union, and Bryan, we understand, has a political asset in the form of a card in the Typographical Union. Roosevelt, the man who as police commissioner of New York City, some years ago, advocated a *spiked club* for policemen, to be used in labor troubles, was given a union card some years ago. The union movement ought to clean up. To give an economic, and especially the political representative of the economic enemy a membership in a labor union ought to be cause for the expulsion of that union from its international. A western exchange has referred to the practice on the part of candidates as the "Judas kiss." That expresses it.

spired Comrade Debs will arouse hope and enthusiasm in the breast of every workingman who sees or hears him. The RED SPECIAL means that Debs will be heard by more than a million workingmen before the campaign closes. Having heard Comrade Debs speak, that million of workingmen will be anxious to READ something about Socialism.

That means that more than a million of workingmen must be supplied with Socialist literature. Good literature, thorough literature, pamphlets, books, leaflets, papers.

The RED SPECIAL will cost \$20,000. There must be \$20,000 worth of literature to go with it. That will double and triple and quadruple its power for good. You disinherited and exploited workingmen must pay the bills. You must not leave it for some rich man to do. He isn't going to do it. "Who would be free, HIMSELF must strike the blow!" That's YOU!

Literature is artillery. Artillery costs money, but artillery is useless unless there are men to man the guns. If a rich man gives \$100 to our campaign fund it will only be useful if one hundred men give a dollar each, or two hundred men give 50 cents each. Above all, we must have MEN—WORKINGMEN.

And, Social-Democrats, you must not only give to the RED SPECIAL, but you must help the HERALD. It needs sub-

A keen-eyed correspondent sends us a newspaper clipping in which is given the facts regarding the recent sentencing of one George Wolkewitz, a painter, aged 46, of Milwaukee, to twelve years in the state penitentiary at Waupun. Wolkewitz got drunk, got a horse and buggy from a livery stable, and an hour later sold the rig for \$50. He testified that he was in hard luck, had recently buried his wife, was sick and out of work. He had sold the rig while drunk and treated right and left with the money, until the saloonkeeper insisted on rolling up the remaining bills for him and putting a rubber band around them, so he would not lose them. He claimed the saloonkeeper pretended to put the roll in his pocket for him, but that he must have slyly pulled it out in withdrawing his hand. This is the story of the painter sent to Waupun for twelve years. From this case our correspondent has fixed up a "deadly parallel," using the case of the ex-president of the American Bankers' Association, Frank Bigelow (formerly also one of the receivers for the Northern Pacific road) as the other half of the parallel. It is as follows:

Frank Bigelow.	George Wolkewitz.
Offense: Government crime.	Offense: State crime.
Stole while sober.	Stole while intoxicated.
Stole from all depositors.	Stole from one person.
Sentence: 10 yrs.	Sentence: 12 yrs.
Prison treatment: Office snap.	Prison treatment: Hard labor.

The capriciousness of American justice is a thing to marvel over. But there is generally a method in the caprice—a method as between the different classes of citizens. And our correspondent justly points out to Milwaukee workingmen that the justice they get is the justice that their votes for capitalist party candidates these many years has made possible.

American Industries, an organ of predatory capitalism and representing the Van Cleave faction of exploiters, prints an interesting article in the new Manhattan bridge over the East river in New York City. Some of the illustrations from actual photographs are astonishing and decidedly thrilling. Here we see workmen at work at dizzy heights on temporary wooden footways, risking their lives for humanity and despised by a militant manufacturers' association into the bargain—all for a living wage, the mere chance to exist and reproduce their kind!

Another view shows a workman sitting on a swinging wooden seat, suspended by ropes under some temporary cables, with nothing below him but the river nearly three hundred feet down! The breaking of a rope, or a sudden dizziness would be sufficient to send him whirling to a sure death. Yet he does this day after day for a "fair" capitalist wage, over which the capitalist sitting in safety in his luxuriant office grumbles, while being ready at the least provocation to give his views of the "lazy working class," the Helots of our marvelous modern industry.

The contempt capitalism feels for the lives of the workers is well shown in these photographic illustrations. For there is no attempt to safeguard the lives of these men in their perilous work. A circus performer who risks his life only a few feet, comparatively, from the ground, is protected by nets stretched to break his fall should he make a miscalculation. But there are no nets for the human spiders who toil in constant danger on sky-scraping bridge cables—should one of them drop to death there are plenty more to ask for the job!

Over in England the swell set have a new way of whiling away their useless hours. It is known as "otter worrying," and seems to be about as cruel and low-lived as it well could be. This thing is "rapidly becoming a fashionable sport," we are told, and is being enjoyed, the more the shame, by "ever increasing numbers of women and girls." They vie with each other in inventing elaborate costumes for the hunt. An effort is being made to stop the fun of England's "quality" in this direction, and some snocking descriptions of the hunts are getting into print. For instance, one writer tells of some details that are sickening. Among others the case of an unhappy mother otter is given—and, mind you, the otter is not a ferocious animal, but affectionate when it dares to be, and the young have often been made pets and proved themselves lovable little creatures. Says the account: "After being worried for four hours, she gave birth to two cubs one being instantly destroyed and the other presented to a 'lady' who was taking part in the abominable scene. The mother was then further hunted

for two hours before she was torn to pieces by the dogs." Such a noble, such a "genteel" sport. And in spite of the agitation against it, it is reported that the otter worrying this year will be a sweller event than ever. Such things must continue, if not in one form then in another, so long as we have a social system that precipitates human "dregs" to the bottom and human froth to the top. The idle rich must take up one folly after another to escape *ennui*. And it is usually something licentious or else something brutal.

Probably no recent happening in Europe has stirred up more feeling among the radical people than the decision of Switzerland to turn over the Russian Socialist, Vassiliev, to the Russian authorities. American Socialists and haters of autocratic and murderous government will join them sincerely in their dismay and anger. For Vassiliev took a human life, it is true, but took it in the name of the people, in a country where other methods of securing right were impossible. He shot the head of the police at Pensa after that horrible human had murdered the people till he almost stood knee deep in their blood. Vassiliev had placed himself under the protection of Switzerland, yet Switzerland has yielded where other nations, not near so near the people, had remained firm in granting asylum to men who had struck blows for humanity. France refused to give up Hartmann, who had taken part in a plot against Alexander II. Italy declined to surrender Michel Gotz, who killed Sipagaine and Plehve; and Sweden east the shield of her protection over Tcherniak, who was accused of being concerned in a plot against Stolypine. The foreign Socialist papers are filled with tragic accounts of the affecting scenes before Vassiliev crossed the frontier. He was talking in his cell to his attorney when the notice came that he was to be delivered over. With all possible secrecy, to prevent demonstrations by his friends, he was conveyed to a prison car that was to carry him to his death. He accepted his fate at the hands of Switzerland with the stoicism of the true martyr for humanity that he was. The International Socialist Bureau has sent out a spirited appeal to the working people of the world not to forget this awful act of the Swiss government.

Think of the progressive American republic the recipient of pitying smiles from the "reactionary" European and Asiatic monarchies! Yet this was what happened at the recent International Telegraphic Union congress held in Lisbon. The only nations still in the grasp of private telegraph monopolies are the United States, China, Mexico and Canada, at least these are the only countries that do not belong to the union, and the United States cannot join because it does not own its own telegraphs. America and China—such company!

From the report of the special agents sent by this government to report on the doings of the union's convention we get the following facts:

The more progressive European officials at the conference, while admitting American superiority in modern methods, believe that co-operation on our part in the work of the Telegraphic Union would result in the introduction throughout the world of the best features of the American system. This conference, however, is practically a unit in regarding our to-word message rate, with address and signature gratis, as cumbersome and inequitable. Notwithstanding existing differences, a formal invitation has been extended through the British minister resident at Washington to the United States to become a member of the Union. The Government of the United States, not owning the telegraph lines of the country, was not in position to accept the invitation. In order for the American telegraph companies to become members of the Union they will be required to adhere to the regulations of the International Telegraphic Union. The nonvoting delegates to the conference from China have strongly urged their Government to join the Union.

Shameful and humiliating it is. And especially when you consider that this country was founded in the spilling of human blood to establish an advanced nation for the people and not for parasites. We are today a people's government only in name.

Watch for Herald's
Big Labor Day Edition
September 5th.

Special Rate: 100 copies for \$1.00.
500 for \$3.75.

(Continued on page 4.)

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT TOP-HEAVY REPUBLIC

TRUTH BEGINNING TO SOUND FROM THE PULPIT.

Commercialism's Snaky Coils About the Church. Why Politicians Attend Religious Meetings. Preachers Expected to Mollify Labor.

(Sermon Preached by F. M. McHALE, pastor of the Christian Church, in Richland Center, Wis.)

The United States, is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the south by Mexico and the Great Gulf, on the sides by the two big oceans, overhead by the purple vaulted skies, underneath by reservoirs of oil and gas, beds of fuel and mines of wealth, and its surface is a veritable panorama of opportunity.

The pursuit of wealth engrosses the attention of the most of our people. Every machine that we invent is valuable only as it facilitates the production of wealth. Our schools and colleges are calculated to fit men and women to become wealth producers. Success is measured by dollars. We are told that the emperor Constantine saw a sign in the sky, but the American can see very little but the dollar sign. The man who fails is the man who is unable to get rich. A well-spent life, rich in good deeds, is considered a failure unless the man can make a will and leave money to his heirs. In politics we seldom pick out men for their moral worth, but we look more at their business qualities, or their ability to manage campaigns and catch votes. The United States senate is made up of men who have been successful in the management of corporations, and have amassed wealth in business. The house of representatives is made up of lawyers and capitalists who are considered good at dollar getting. The men selected to be judges of our courts are usually successful corporation lawyers. A man may succeed in science or philosophy but he is not selected to go to congress. A great educator is

usually considered too theoretical to be a statesman. The preacher who works for the upbuilding of the morals of the world, is not successful enough as a money getter to hold an office where public business is to be handled. Every law that is passed must either aid the production of wealth or protect men in the possession of it. The painter or sculptor may spread on canvass or hew from marble great ideas that will refine our thoughts, but as there is no market for his wares, the American people are not interested. Our government is full of business. If the whole people imitated the government there would be no day of rest for the workmen of America. The mail service runs on Sunday, the militia practice sharp shooting on that day. They must be drilled and trained to shoot so they can cross the seas and protect our merchants in foreign markets.

One writer recently said: "The greatest value of foreign missions lies in the fact that they open up a market for America. A naked heathen is not a good customer for our goods. Convert him and he becomes a buyer of the products of America." The salvation of the heathen is a secondary matter. In this manner the business men of America are turning the Soldiers of the Cross into commercial drummers for the business interests of America. In order to raise money to carry on the great soul-saving mission of Christ we must show that every missionary penny is the seed of a commercial dollar. The millionaires will be expected to preach such a gospel, that will cause the heathen to wear our calico, and use tinware duly protected by the tariff. The missionary is the explorer. The gospel that the missionary unfolds transforms the life of the heathen. The merchant follows with his wares to sell in the fields thus opened up to civilization. The trickery of the trader causes trouble. Under the pretense that our missionaries are being butchered by the blind zeal and bigotry of the heathen, our soldiers are sent over, and the gun and gospel are given to the heathen. The diplomat follows, and an open door is secured, not for the gospel but for the American drummer. The business man gets rich, the diplomat is promoted, the soldier is pensioned, the captains are made into brigadiers, and the missionary is left to be killed by the Boxers or die of old age.

Preachers are tolerated because by their message of love, peace and joy, the unrest of the toiling masses is smoothed out. He talks of the Father's house with its "many mansions," and many of his hearers live in rented flats and have no certain dwellings. Churches are built to keep up the respectability of the country. Churches are cheaper than penitentiaries, and policemen cost more money than preachers. We have learned from experience that the gospel is a great promoter of trade. It changes the life, and a changed life calls for new things. New environments create a demand for luxuries and comforts hitherto unknown. The shell money of the heathen disappears and the coin with the eagle on it jingles in the pocket. Books are printed, not because they will educate, but because there is money made selling them. Even the revised version of the Bible is protected by a copyright, under the Constitution which desires "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and inventions."

Thus the sublime message to man becomes a commercial commodity, protected by the laws of barter and trade that printers may make money out of it. What an expansion of the Constitution! What a travesty upon inspiration! Paul lost his head for writing part of it—but the printer gets protected by copyright!

Everything is done for the effect it will have upon trade. Politicians attend church to help their elections to office with salaries attached. Business men go to help trade. Everything is done for the effect it will have upon business. When our orators on the national birthday tell us of the greatness of this country, it always covers the number of bushels of wheat we raise on our farms, the tons of pig iron turned out of our blast furnaces, and the number of battle ships plowing the mighty deep in the interest of world wide peace.

You seldom hear on such occasions a word about the army of the unemployed, the puny children of the slums, or even the great story of "How the other half lives." It would on the glorious Fourth be out of place to even mention the church bells, or the children of America who go to Sunday school. We talk about great crops and the whole attention of the republic is centered upon what we raise that can be *turned into money*.

Very little attention is paid to the greatest crop that any nation can produce, that is **BOYS and GIRLS**, born in happy homes and placed amid the opportunities of life.

We are trying to build up a nation not by following the teachings of Jesus but by disregarding them. We are promoting selfishness instead of brotherly love. Instead of "Love your neighbor as yourself," it is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." If a member of the church backslides no attention is paid to it, the market for hogs is not affected. If a soul is born into the kingdom of heaven, our merchants are not unduly enthused, baled hay brings the same old price. If a great song is sung or great truth uttered it does not create a ripple on the surface of society, unless it in some way raises the price of cheese, or opens up a new market for gingham or tinware.

The trouble with this country, we put too much time making money and too little time making men. Every deed recites, "To have and to hold," and this provision is carried out to the letter. Gain and get are the American watchwords. A while ago Clarence Darrow, the noted lawyer, was hissed in a San Francisco restaurant because he did not stop eating his dinner and stand up while a band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The newspapers took up the hiss and from ocean to ocean he was branded as unpatriotic, a defender of "undesirable citizens." He was simply sensible enough not to go crazy over the playing of a band. If the salvation army had stopped in front of this restaurant and with tambourine and drum had started up, "Stand up! Stand up for Jesus," instead of people standing up or hissing those who did not, the police would have been called for and the army ordered to "move on."

There is a species of property that is measured by the standards of human love, that is not considered in this national craze for wealth. This property is happiness, brought about by equality for all. It may be true that we are a mighty nation measured in money, but are we promoting human happiness? Are we securing the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?"

If Noah's flood should come again the Antediluvian Transportation Company would be organized, and ticket brokers would sell scalpers' tickets to Mount Ararat.

If an American should behold in a vision the ladder of Jacob, he would want to send a drummer up on it with a grip full of angelic harps, or the latest thing in music.

We laugh at the old Puritan who advertised "Godly Books and Gimmicks," but the whole scheme of society as constituted under the present competitive system is to put the "Godly Books" on shelf for display, and sell the gimmick for cash. The wise man said, "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

The day and the hour calls for men, fired by some other ambition than simply to become machines for the making of money. Where can we find such men to straighten out this top-heavy republic?

Under a decision of Judge Evans in common pleas court, the practice of the Pennsylvania railroad of charging an excess of ten cents when a passenger pays a cash fare, is declared illegal.

John A. Van Rensselaer, one of New York's 400, has threatened to blow his mother's head off if she does not give him \$5,000 without delay. This is one of the happy homes that was not shattered by Socialism.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in action. It has already run through four editions. This one is a copy.

You miss good ammunition if you do not carry Liebknecht's "Socialism and What It Does to Accomplish" round with you. This one is a copy.

A vote for Debs and Hanford is a vote for humanity!

THE DEMOCRATIC INJUNCTION PLANK.

In reply to numerous inquiries as to what I think of the alleged anti-injunction plank of the democratic party, I have to say, that it is a delusion and a snare, a fraud and a false pretense, without the shadow of an element to redeem it from condemnation.

It was incorporated as a political bait to catch labor suckers, and for no other purpose. Democratic politicians are not one whit more friendly to organized labor than are republican politicians, and their party record in congress, and in state legislatures proves it.

The so-called injunction plank, adopted at Denver, when analyzed, is found to mean nothing, and it is not improved in the least by Mr. Gompers' puerile elucidation.

During my official connections with organized labor, I had injunctions issued against me by the courts from the Atlantic to the Pacific—more than has ever been issued against any labor union official before or since—and I may, therefore, I hope, without presumption, claim attention when that subject is under discussion.

The injunction is one of the most effective weapons the capitalist class has in keeping the working class in subjection, and it has no more intention of surrendering the rapid fire instrument, or suffering it to be turned into a blunt lock, than it has of surrendering the profit it gouges out of its enslaved and enjoined victims.

The labor injunction is one of the tentacles of capitalism and will never be destroyed until capitalism itself is destroyed; and the democratic plank purporting to defend organized labor against it, is a rank counterfeiter, an unadulterated sham, an unmitigated fraud.

From free silver in 1896, the democratic party has turned to gold bricks in 1908, and that is the only change it has undergone.

For a quarter of a century Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, shrieked "no politics" as the slogan of union labor. The logic of events, and the Socialist movement, have at last driven him from his reactionary position, and now his banner is no longer inscribed, "no politics," but instead, "into the democratic party." No wonder Helmont and Carnegie regard him as a safe leader of the working class.

Let every union man consider well the spectacle of Gompers, whose whole official career has been one of mad opposition to the political activity of union labor, now attempting to steer the trade union movement into the shambles of the democratic party.

Gompers does not dare to stand on any public platform in my presence and defend his democratic gold brick injunction plank, nor show in what respect the democratic party is less a capitalist party or more a labor party than the republican party.—Eugene V. Debs.

A vote for Debs and Hanford is a vote for humanity!

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. Addressing Co., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 orders on credit, bound with 50c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Branches and other societies to purchase their Star and Schafkopf Score Cards, the only one labeled from the Fifteenth century to date. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., the each or two for \$5c. Social-Democratic Press Co., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for \$5c. Social-Democratic Pressing Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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Also the residence and beautiful summer home, to be sold at a sacrifice. Address Hardware Co., 1025 Greenfield Avenue.

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EITHER SEX—to sell Socialist Campaign Belts for men, women and children. Inquire at 317 Chestnut Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP

WHEN YOU WANT BUSINESS EDUCATION do not forget the most modern system of commercial training. The ONK successful school—HOPMANN'S COLLEGE—always THE BEST. Complete for pocket encyclopedia containing 50 endorsements proving our assertions. Third and State streets. Phone 1000. Call 1000.

HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and retrimmed. Wernum Hat Works, 190 4th St.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County—ss. County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Adam Schwartz.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Schwartz, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of said state, deceased, having been granted to Louis Schwartz by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1909, and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Adam Schwartz, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Adam Schwartz, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courtroom in the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1909, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands are to be examined and adjusted be given by publication in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within six days from the date hereof.

Dated this 7th day of January, A. D. 1909.

By the Court: PAUL D. CAMPBELL, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Attorney for Estate.

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM FOR 1908

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the price of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit, in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measure proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation, will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

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Origin and Evolution of the State

By Moses Oppenheimer.

(Written for the HERALD.)

IN his admirable pamphlet, "The Origin of the Family, the State, and Private Property," one of the classics of Socialist literature, Frederick Engels offers a very clear and convincing theory as to the origin of the political organization known to us as state. He points out how the more ancient form of tribal organization gradually gave way to the higher and more complex form now known to us as state. He traces the transformation to the rise of private property in society, which became an institution with the development of agriculture and the breeding of domesticated cattle. He points out that certain functions heretofore exercised by dignitaries of the tribe now developed to such an extent that they became the regular occupations of the functionaries. In this wise the first crude framework of a state organization made its appearance. It developed further and further as the relations of property and the protection of property interests called for more expert handling and treatment. Thus, according to Engels, the development of the state is in entire harmony with the economic interpretation of history. On the groundwork of the system of production by which the transformed society lives, the superstructure of its political character is reared. This, in a brief outline, is the view presented by Engels, unquestionably correct in regard to most forms of the earlier states.

But recently a German scholar, Franz Oppenheimer, published a highly interesting essay, "Der Staat," in the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau*, in which he presents a novel and rather striking theory of his own as to the state's origin and evolution. This new theory is backed up by a great deal of historic argument. In brief, he traces the origin of the state and its further development to conquest and its consequences. In my judgment it does not necessarily conflict with the ideas expressed by Engels. It might rather tend to supplement them. At any rate, to Socialists who love to do their own thinking, it must be worth while to hear what this new theorist has to say; to compare it with the theory advanced by Engels, and thus to increase their store of knowledge and of understanding. It is for this reason that I have endeavored, as best I could, to condense Oppenheimer's German essay within the boundaries of a brief article, so as to present the main lines of this argument to English-speaking readers.

This is what the article in question says in the main:

At the beginning of its existence the state is, according to its origin and nature, almost entirely a social institution forced upon a vanquished group of human beings by another and victorious group for one single purpose. Its aim and object is to regulate the rule of the victors over the conquered, and to secure that rule against rebellion from within and attack from without. The final object of the institution is the economic exploitation of the vanquished by the victors.

In this way appears the dawn of the state at the beginning of history. We see a warlike tribe invade the territory of a less warlike group, establishing itself as a ruling nobility and organizing what may be termed a state. Thus that part of Asia known to us by its ancient civilization and termed Mesopotamia has seen wave after wave of invading tribes and state after state, named according to the victors, the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Parthians, Arabs, Mongols, Tartars, Turks; in the country of the Nile appear the Hyksos, Nubians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Turks; in Italy the Romans, Goths, Lombards, Franks, Germans, etc. The same spectacle presents itself in the history of India and China. The peaceful settlers devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits are subjugated and exploited by warlike conquering tribes. Where a territory is inhabited only by weak tribes of roving hunters, the inhabitants cannot be subjugated and enslaved; they must be annihilated. In this case the soil is worked by imported hordes of slaves.

WHENCE CAME THE STATE.

An apparent exception are those large European colonies where the importation of slaves is no longer feasible. One of these colonies, the United States, has nowadays become one of the most powerful states in all history. Although at one considerable period the slave trade was resorted to quite extensively, and has left its indelible stamp upon the destinies of the nation, slave hunting and importing has ceased for nearly a century. It no longer is necessary under changed economic conditions. The slaves import themselves nowadays, ready-made material for exploitation. They come as immigrants from less developed parts of the globe.

Let us go back for a moment to trace the motive power of all these phenomena. In nature all life follows one great law, the preservation of the individual and the race. Hunger and love keep the structure of the universe together. This law rules the highest organism, man. There are two ways in which man may maintain life; either by work or by robbery. To live by work is to exist by the economic means; to acquire the product of other people's work is to live by the political means. Thus from the beginnings of history we see mankind engaged in the struggle of those that produce and those that appropriate the fruits of the producer's work.

When man emerged from savagery and turned to agriculture, the successful settlements sought out the lowlands on the banks of streams where fertile plains blessed the toil of industrious hands. Those settlers are of good health and of peaceful disposition. They are bound together rather loosely by the consciousness of a common ancestry, by a common language, and by common belief. They may gather once a year or so to celebrate their religious festivals, but otherwise their relations are far from being close. They may even quarrel among themselves about the confines of the territory to be worked by each group of settlers.

Beyond the confines of the lowlands, in the less fertile stretches of the country, are found the herders with their flocks of cattle. Their mode of life requires that they are well versed in the use of weapons, they must always be ready to defend their flocks against beasts of prey or against roving hostile tribes. Their self-interest compels them to hang together for mutual support and assistance. From their very childhood they become accustomed to stick together in hunting and in war, to establish strict discipline, to obey until death their chief or leader as long as their hunting or war expedition may last. Those roving and warlike tribes flare from afar the wealth of the lowlands. Border wars are unceasing, without peace or truce. Men are slain, children and women carried away as captives, flocks of cattle are taken, settlements are burned and destroyed. If once in a while the

railers are repulsed, they return later on to the attack in larger numbers, goaded by the additional motive of avenging their fallen dead. Sometimes the people of the lowlands make a great effort, collect all their men capable of bearing arms, oppose the invaders, in regular battle array. But such mobilization is always slow and difficult. The lowland forces cannot long pursue the fleeing enemy into his deserts and steppes. The lowland force has difficulty in feeding the soldiers. The warlike dwellers of the desert, carry their flocks with them, a never ceasing source of supply. The lowlanders remember that their fields call for their busy hands. They yearn to go home. That is why in the long run the small but disciplined mass of the warlike rovers prove themselves superior to the slow and unwieldy forces of the lowlands.

This is the first period of state making. Robbery and murder in border wars. Slowly and gradually the second stage develops. The peasants have learned by cruel experience how futile their resistance is. The warrior of the desert, on the other hand, begins to see that a slain peasant can no longer get products from the soil, that a felled fruit tree will no longer bear. It becomes his own interest to keep the peasant alive and the tree unharmed. Armed raiding expeditions are still organized, but no longer for wasteful ravage and killing only. The raiders take only the peasant's surplus. They leave him his house, his implements and enough of his product to maintain him until the next harvest time. This is the first germ of a system of state rights. To use a simile: in the first stage the raider is like the bear destroying the beehive in order to get at the honey; in the second he is like the bee-keeper who leaves honey enough to the bees so they may live through the winter. This is a tremendous step in advance. The invaders have learned the first principles of housekeeping, not to destroy the source of wealth. It is also politically a great step in advance. Those human beings who heretofore had no value whatever now become recognized as a source of wealth. True, this is the beginning of all servitude, oppression and exploitation; but it is also the beginning of the weaving of ties between different groups of the human family. In a vague manner, it is now recognized that the peasant has a right to his life and that which maintains it, it is felt as a wrong to kill the non-resident or to take from him all his possessions. Slowly and irresistibly a bond is established between the oppressors and the oppressed, which may extend slowly to further and closer relations.

ROBBERS TURNED SAVIOURS and PROTECTORS.

Soon there will be another connecting link. Aside from the victorious tribe of raiders there may be others who desire to rob the peaceful lowlanders. In such cases it is but natural that the warriors having established relations are now appealed to for assistance and protection, which they readily grant in order to safeguard their established source of revenue. Henceforth they appear no longer as robbers and murderers, but as protectors and saviors. A new and powerful tie is woven between the two groups, perhaps the most powerful, making for future amalgamation.

The third stage sees the peasantry regularly delivering the surplus of their product in the camp of the herder. It is now called tribute. The new relation is advantageous to both parties. There are no more men slain, no more women maltreated, no more settlements burned and destroyed. As for the herders, their revenue now flows without an expense of effort. They may use their time and their strength in subjugating new groups and conquering new territories.

In the fourth stage a tremendous step in advance appears: the two groups unite in one territory. The reasons for this union may be found in circumstances compelling the herders to take this new step. Perhaps they have been harassed by other and stronger tribes; perhaps their population has increased beyond the capacity of the desert to maintain them; perhaps epidemics among their cattle have forced them to exchange the deserts for the lowlands. So they settle among them.

At first no complete amalgamation takes place. The herders remain in their camps or strongholds in the most advantageous strategic position like garrisons in a country held by an army. The original inhabitants are permitted to continue their own organization, their own system of law and religion, their own local authority, provided they regularly pay their tribute.

But the logic of events irresistibly leads to the fifth stage. Quarrels break out between the inhabitants of one district and another. These quarrels the ruling element cannot tolerate because they impair the ability of the peasant groups to pay tribute. Therefore the ruling element appears as arbiter and imposes its decision, if need be, with force. By and by there is established in every district or large settlement some one representative of the ruling class to whom power is given of making and imposing settlements. Even in our own days we see something like that institution in the representatives of such colonial powers as England, France or Holland, stationed as residents at the courts of petty Asiatic princes. The native rulers exercise the semblance of power and authority, while the official residents of the colonial overlords are the real source of law and the force to uphold it. For the ruling class it becomes absolutely necessary to keep the peasants in a state of productiveness. Hence the necessity of establishing something like order and law. One side learns to command, the other to obey. More and more the two groups become interdependent. By and by the masters find the young women of the subjugated tribe attractive and beautiful. Closer relations follow. Half breeds appear. They may be either admitted to the ranks of the ruling class or they may become the natural leaders of the ruled. Thus we have the elements of a state in embryo. It represents the rule of a small warlike closely-knit minority over a given territory and the peasants thereof. A system of law develops as customary usage. One part of it expresses the rights and privileges of the rulers, the other the duties of the ruled; always bearing in mind that the ruled are a source of revenue which must not be made to dry up. The peasants are obliged to hand over to the rulers a certain part of their product. The ruling class on the other hand realizes the necessity of protecting the producers against enemies from outside.

This is the main feature of the feudal system in all its ramifications. The ruling element does not produce; it appropriates a portion of the fruit of labor of the subjugated class. The peasants now belong to the soil. They become serfs. They must apply their labor in order to extract from the soil that which maintains them, and of which a considerable portion is handed over to the lords. The lords themselves, as a class, produce nothing. The peasants live by the economic means, the lords by the political method. Now the peasant class must truly eat their bread in the sweat of their brow. Their destiny is work, unceasing work. The golden age of the free community is superseded by the iron age of the feudal state. But upon the stage of human society appears a new and great factor, the factor which bears within itself all the elements of strength and future deliverance: regular labor.

SEPARATE GROUPS WITH CLASHING INTERESTS.

We now have in the community two separate groups kept apart by clashing interests, the group that works and the other group that appropriates part of the product without itself laboring. These two groups now appear as classes struggling against one another. They fight for the division of the whole product. The real producers desire to retain as much as possible of the fruits of their efforts, while on the other hand the overlords constantly strive under one pretext or another to increase their own share. Each group is actuated by the compelling force of its own interests. Each considers its position as the only logical one. Each finds reasons for its own justification. The two classes develop different moral standards, different ethics, different beliefs, different customs. The ruling class honestly believes in its divine mission. They consider themselves the born leaders of society, the source of all law, all culture, all progress. Courage and warlike qualities they extol as the essentials of manhood. They look down upon the subjugated group as upon a lower race. They find them stiff-necked, unreliable, lazy and cowardly, wholly incapable of governing themselves or of organizing their defense. It is the overlords who are called by divine decree to act as rulers, lawgivers and judges. Class relations are established between the ruling class and the priesthood. The latter largely recruiting itself from the ranks of the rulers and participating to a considerable extent in their political rights and economic privileges.

States are preserved by the same principle which created them. The primitive state is the creation of warlike robbery. It can be preserved only by the same method. The economic wants of the master group are limitless; the wealthy man is never satisfied with the wealth he has accumulated. Therefore, the political means of the master group is used to subjugate new groups of material for exploitation. The primitive state grows until it clashes with other formation of the same kind. Now instead of a raid we witness a regular war. The object of the struggle is still the same, the surplus product of the toiling masses. But now the fight is not between one group of masters and the group of toiling elements. It is now between two groups of masters for a division of the spoils. The primitive state grows until it reaches its natural limits, oceans, deserts, high mountains, or until in the end under peculiar conditions it falls apart into smaller divisions. This primitive state shows a division of classes different from the one we have just described. The free peasant disappears. He sinks to the level of the serf, becomes attached to the soil. All the formerly free peasants now become appropriated by the masters. They stock it with workers who become

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In transmitting the following principal features of the Habitual Criminals Act of New South Wales, Vice-Consul John K. Foster of Newcastle, says that the Australian authorities elsewhere are watching the experiment with much interest:

The visiting officers and the governor of the prison, with any other person who may at any time be appointed by the controller-general, are constituted a consultative committee for the purpose of considering the case of each prisoner, on the lines laid down in other parts of these regulations, of dealing with any specific matter referred to them by the permanent head of the department, and of advising the controller-general thereon. The prisoners will be dealt with under a progressive-stage system, by which they will practically determine their own treatment, as regards the enjoyment of privileges, or the reverse. They will be classified into three grades, the lower, the intermediate, and the higher. The lower will be divided into two sub-grades, the penal and the ordinary. Prisoners in the intermediate and higher grades will be competent to earn various privileges, for which those in the lower grade will not be eligible. On completing the definite portion of his sentence a prisoner will be placed in the intermediate grade. From this he can rise to the higher grade by industry and good conduct, and can fall to either division of the lower grade as the result of idleness or any offense against good order.

On promotion to the higher grade a prisoner will be eligible to receive full privileges which he earns. The maximum marks. When 2,000 marks have been earned in this grade a prisoner will be eligible to be placed on the special list, provided full marks have been gained for a continuous period of nine months immediately preceding. Every prisoner will be required to perform some fixed task daily, suited to his capacity and physical condition. The work should be of a productive, reformative, and educational character, and, whenever practicable, and not inconsistent with disciplinary requirements, the prisoner should be employed at the trade at which he is most proficient and which will do the most to fit him for honest self-support when at liberty.

With the consent of the controller-general, prisoners of good record, should they so desire, will be allowed to remit portions of their earnings to their relatives, where of reputable character, provided, excepting under special circumstances, a balance to credit of at least \$25 is maintained. In January of each year the controller-general shall forward a report to the minister in each case, giving particulars of conduct, health, prospect of reform, and any other necessary details.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

There has been no more dramatic event in recent international politics than the signal success of the most bloodless revolution achieved by the young Turks. That revolution, although purely political, is of vastly greater importance in world politics than the various insurrections among the Christian races in Turkey. It means nothing less than the reorganization of the Ottoman Empire on the basis of constitutional liberty, and the rehabilitation of the power which, for generations, served as a sort of buffer between Western Europe and Muscovite aggression. It is likely also to rather disconcert the plans of German diplomacy in the Near East. Apart from all this, moreover, the success of the young Turks is significant of much, and has many lessons for the revolutionary movement everywhere. It shows above all else, that those who control the armed forces are masters of the situation, and is another argument for the armed nation. Without the army the victorious Russian revolutionists are beaten back; their paper constitution torn in shreds and their parliament scattered by armed force. With the army, the Turkish revolutionists win their demands almost without a struggle, and the sultan surrenders at discretion.—Justice.

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PROSPERITY.

Who say that beezness es blue
An' times es hard? Eet es no true.
You hat my life! I neva see
Sooch trade like now es com
to me.
Ah! lees'en, an' I tal to you.

I as' fall w'en first I com', my frand.
For keep dees small peamutta stand.
Eet was too playnta beega nough:
Baycause I sal so leetla stuff.
But now so many com' for buy
llanan', peamutta, cak' an' pie,
I soon mus' gat, I am afraid.
Fine beega store for serve my trade.
Den mebbe, too, I gona see
To sal da coffee, milk, an' tea
For customer dat aska me.

You be surprise' for see how fine
Ees all dese customers of mine,
An' so polite dey eat deir food,
An' look so nice, an' talk so good.
O! dere es wan, so beeg, so tall,
He es da grandes' wan of all!
Ah! w'en he eat lees pie, my frand,
I an' I am watch heem go an' stand
Een doorway of dat beeg hotel
On Broadway, dat es so swal.
An' see heem peck lees teeth an' smile

An' how een soocha granda style
To all hees frands dat passa by,
I am so prond I like to die!

Eef times es hard you' spouse I gat
So fine, beega trade like dat?
From all dat I am tal to you
Can dees "baal beez'ness" talk be true?

E? wat?
I bat you, not!
—T. A. Daly.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

THE BEST MAN.

Colonel Ingersoll, during his speeches, was wont to give expression to some true and philosophical utterances. The following regarding the rights of man ranks, perhaps, amongst the best that has ever fallen from his lips:

"I want you to go away with an internal hatred in your breast of injustice, of aristocracy, of caste, of the idea that one man has more rights than another because he has better clothes, more land; because he owns a railroad, or is infamous, or in high position. Remember, that all men have equal rights; remember, the man who acts best his part, who loves his friend the best, is most willing to help others, truest to the discharge of obligations, who has the best heart, the most feeling, the deepest sympathies, and who freely gives to others the right he claims for himself, is the best man. I am willing to swear to this."—Exchange.

DANDIES AND DRUDGES.

To me it seems probable that the two sects (Dandies and Drudges) will one day part England between them; each recruiting itself from the intermediate ranks, till there be none left to enlist on either side. Those Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandysing Christians, will form one body: the Drudges, gathering round them whosoever is Drudgical, be he Christian or Infidel Pagan; sweeping up likewise all manner of Utilitarians, Radicals, refractory, Pot-wallopers, and so forth, into their general mass, will form another.

I could liken Dandyism and Drudgism to two bottomless boiling whirlpools that had broken out on opposite quarters of the firm land; as yet they appear only disquieted, foolishly bubbling wells, which man's art might cover in; yet mark them, their diameter is daily widening.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD'S sold on the streets of Milwaukee last week for as high as five and ten cents a copy. People were elbowing each other to get a paper and read what the Socialists had to say to Mayor Rose and the city hall grafters on the subject of the visit of the Philadelphia all-American baseball team. Newsboys with big bundles of papers did an especially bustling business at the baseball park of the American Association both Saturday and Sunday. The disclosures in the **HERALD** as to where the money raised by the ball game was going, viz., to Rose's poor, and not to the charity organizations at all, was the general topic of conversation. There was an attempt to stop the sale, of course. The police officer at West Water and Grand avenue ordered the newsboys to stop crying "such a paper," but the boys were advised not to obey—and they did not.

Mrs. Liebknecht, widow of the great Socialist leader, Wilhelm Liebknecht, (and whose son, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, is now undergoing a term of imprisonment for his anti-militarist writings) writes from Germany to say she considers Robert Hunter's "Socialist at Work" to be a remarkable achievement. She is astonished to find what a talent Mr. Hunter has shown in portraying the various aspects and distinctive features of the European movement. His characterization of the various parties and of the leaders she finds exactly in accord with that of her late husband and her own. Especially in his psychology of the men of the movement, the most difficult of studies, does she think that the author has been very successful, and she confesses herself full of admiration for his powers of observation in that respect. She hopes that the book will be read by the adversaries of Socialism as well as by the comrades.

Comrade Ben Hanford, candidate for vice-president, is out of the hospital, and is gaining in strength. By the 1st of September he expects to be able to resume his letters to the

Socialist and labor press, and do other writing for the campaign.

Dates for National Organizers.

G. Bertelli (Italian)—Aug. 16 to 21, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 22, Haverstraw.

John W. Brown—Aug. 15, 16, Prescott, Ariz.; 17, 18, 19, Phoenix; 20, Kingman; 21, 22, California.

Stanley J. Clark—Aug. 17, Bridgeport, Conn.; 18, New Haven; 19, Waterbury; 20, New Britain; 21, Hartford; 22, Springfield, Mass.

John Collins—Aug. 16, Fruita, Colo.; 17 to 22, Utah.

George H. Goebel—Aug. 16, 17, New Orleans, La.; 18, Thibodaux; 19, Center Point; 20, Jena; 21, Weston; 22, McGehee, Ark.

Winfield R. Gaylord—Aug. 16-22, Texas.

James S. Ingalls—Aug. 15, 16, Chamberlain, S. D.; 17, 18, Woonsocket; 19, 20, Redfield.

George R. Kirkpatrick—Aug. 16, Dayton, O.; 17, Richmond, Ind.; 18, Indianapolis; 19, Terre Haute; 20, Clinton; 21, Danville; 22, Peoria.

Tom J. Lewis—Aug. 16, 17, Albia, Ia.; 18, Council Bluffs; 19,

20, Omaha, Neb.; 21, Lincoln; 22, 23, Hastings.

Lena Morrow Lewis—Aug. 16 to 22, California.

Guy E. Miller—Aug. 16, 17, Lincolnville, Me.; 18, 19, Bar Harbor; 20, 21, Bangor; 22, Dexter.

R. A. Maynard—Aug. 16, Springfield, Mo.; 17, Stotts City; 18, Carthage; 19, Webb City; 20, Joplin; 21, Galena; 22, Girard, Kans.

A. C. Meyer (Scandinavian)—Aug. 16, Kenosha, Wis.; 17, Milwaukee; 18, St. Paul, Minn.; 19, Minneapolis; 20, Sleepy Eye; 21, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; 22, Sioux City, Iowa.

J. Edward Morgan—Aug. 16, Kearney, Neb.; 17, Litchfield; 18, Carmokist; 19, Burwell; 20, Schuyler; 21, Norfolk; 22, Wayne.

William H. McFall—Aug. 16 to 22, New Hampshire.

Clinton H. Pierce—Aug. 15, 16, Alliance, O.; 17, 18, Steubenville; 19, 20, Canal Dover; 21, 22, Wooster.

Jacob Pankin—Aug. 16, Indianapolis, Ind.; 17, Cincinnati, O.; 18, Dayton; 19, Portsmouth; 21, 22, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 23, Wilkes Barre.

Sumner W. Rose—Aug. 16, 17, Columbia, S. C.; 18, Spartanburg; 19, 20, Greenville; 21, Aiken; 22, 23, Augusta, Ga.

J. G. Phelps Stokes—Aug. 20, 21, 22, Montana.

M. W. Wilkins—Aug. 17, Mascoutah, Ill.; 18, Williamsville; 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Eldorado and vicinity.

Dan A. White—Aug. 15, 16, 17, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; 18, Rathdrum; 19, 20, Bonner's Ferry; 21, 22, Washington.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec., 180 Washington st., Chicago.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Marxian Money.

TO THE EDITOR: The Appeal to Reason, in its question box, October 6, 1906, said: "When people become sane enough they will no longer use labor checks, and will use money." This is a very good question, and one which will make the nature of money clear to you.

Marx does make the nature of money clear. A few quotations from his great book, "Capital," will show that he was sane enough to know that labor checks could not serve as money. "Money has two distinct functions, a measure of value and a

standard of price," page 70. "Value in this work is used in the sense of exchange value," page 2. "Exchange values must be expressed in terms of something common to all commodities," page 4. "Nothing can have value without being an object of utility," page 1. "If the thing is useless, so is the labor contained in it," page 8. "The unit of wealth is a single commodity," page 1. "The simplest value relation is of one commodity to some other commodity," page 15. "Gold is now money only because it was previously a simple commodity," page 40. "Throughout this work I assume gold as the money commodity," page 66. "The fact that money can, in certain instances, be replaced by a mere symbol, gives rise to the mistaken notion that it is itself a mere symbol," page 103. "Labor power creates value, but it is not itself value," page 19. "In order to express the value of linen that value must have objective existence—a something materially different from linen, yet a something common to linen, and to all other commodities," page 19. "The value of linen can be expressed only relatively, i. e., in some other commodity," page 16. "Value exists only in articles of utility," page 18.

The fallacy of the labor check idea is in the claim that labor produces all wealth and that there is a ratio between the labor power expended and the commodity produced. Marx says distinctly, "Labor is not the only source of material wealth," page 10. He does not even claim that commodities are all products of labor. He says they are of two kinds, "Means of subsistence and means of production," page 2. On page 186 he says, "All means of production supplied by nature, such as land, wind, water, metals in situ and lumber in forests."

"The value of labor power is the value of the means of subsistence necessary for the maintenance of the laborer," page 140. "Subsistence must include children," page 150. "Capacity for labor is nothing unless sold," page 152.

There are hundreds of other quotations from "Capital" which go to show that Marx had no idea of measuring value by labor time. When labor is bought or sold its value is not in the labor itself, but in its product. Labor cannot be said to "satisfy human needs." It is a figure of rhetoric to speak of it as a commodity, or of its value. If we accept Marx as sound on the money question, we must drop labor checks.

C. E. R. Benton Harbor, Mich.

Proletarian Intolerance.

TO THE EDITOR: I know it is asking a great deal to ask you to mix in a factional fight in the party affairs of a distant state, but there are 700 dues-paying Socialists out here who believe in constructive Socialism, who are in complete harmony with the national and international organizations, and who want to get into the party. Won't you help us? The DeLeonites here have us fenced out, and the comrades at large regard them as the whole movement. Give us a fair chance and we will vote them every time. They have killed our paper, but they can't prevent us from working for the cause. Help us to make our work effective.

E. BACKUS. Seattle, Wash. July 14.

[Enclosure.]

A couple of years ago the charter

\$2,703,094.27—By BEN HANFORD.

(Continued from page 1.)

scribers. You must get the subscribers. NOW! RIGHT NOW! You workmen need the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. You need the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD if Silver Bill Bryan is the next president of the United States, backed by the Democratic oligarchy of the south, with their pronged, their convict labor, and their disfranchised working class, both white and black. So help the RED SPECIAL NOW. And help the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD NOW.

The Socialist movement is always coming to you for money. How can you contribute to your local? And to the state campaign? And to the congressional campaign? And to the legislative campaign? And to the maintenance of a Social-Democratic paper? And to the RED SPECIAL? It is hard, but it must be done if you are ever to get those billions of dollars which your labor produces, but which your employer withholds from you. It is true that the Socialist movement is forever coming to you for money—always more money. But you notice that the Social-Democratic party always ASKS you for money. The boss TAKES your money without the asking.

If you only realize how much depends on the progress of Socialism in this campaign you will not allow the Socialist campaign to want for any money that it can use. Do you know, comrade, that we are going to elect Socialists to the legislature in a dozen or a score of states this year? Do you know, comrade, that we are going to elect some Socialists to congress this year, from Wisconsin, from New York; probably a Socialist congressman from Kansas, another from Illinois, and perhaps one from Ohio. That will mean that the capitalist class, when caught robbing the WORKING CLASS by the billions of dollars, will hear the cry of "STOP THIEF" from the capitol in Washington in tones so loud and clear that they shall be heard from one end of the land to the other. It means that the thief who is robbing YOU will have to drop his plunder.

So, comrade, you must do your full duty this year. You must contribute from your slender means to every field of Socialist activity. The welfare of the working class of the United States and of the world depends on YOU. Don't you dare drink another glass of beer until you have sent a contribution to the RED SPECIAL. Don't you dare smoke another cigar until you have done something to aid the Socialist press. EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON YOU. You must not rob the baby of its milk, but you dare not eat butter on your bread or salt on your potatoes unless you have made a contribution to the RED SPECIAL and the Socialist press.

This is the year that the Socialists of the United States shall conquer the right of free speech and the right of a free press, and achieve a power and strength which will enable it to accomplish an orderly revolution by peaceful processes. Remember, Mr. Workingman, EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON YOU.

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE STATE.

(Continued from page 2.)

butary to their lords. The lord of the manor will tolerate no free colonists on his territory. He will admit only such settlers as are willing to bow to his rule and his law.

The final result shows the dissolution of the original body of the state into a number of semi-independent principalities where the groups of masters and of dependents appear to be fixed social categories.

Meanwhile the economic development has brought new forces into play. Trades and crafts unfold. Cities grow up. Money as a means of exchange becomes an important factor. The old and comparatively simple method of exchange by barter and of production for immediate use ceases. Production for exchange makes its appearance. A change in the body politic is the result. New forces appear upon the economic stage. Trades and commerce begin to form a new and powerful class. This new political element fights for its share of power. It goes into battle as a champion of natural rights. It claims and finally obtains its share in the political government. But hardly has it achieved victory when this element, the bourgeoisie, now turns around making peace with its former antagonists and fights in alliance with them the masses below.

Thus the state slowly has grown from stage to stage, from the primitive robber state to the full-grown feudal state, through absolutism to modern constitutionalism. The constitutional form of government is the one peculiarly suited to the needs of capitalism as represented by the bourgeois class. Behind this form capitalism camps entrenched. It uses it in making and administering laws, claiming obedience for them by the whole mass of the nation. It controls the executive and judiciary as well. They are the instruments of its will, the well-paid servants of its interests.

With capitalism in full bloom and in possession of the whole machinery of the state, the population appears still divided into two main groups: those that produce wealth, and those that appropriate a large share of the product without toiling themselves. The ruling class still lives by the political means, the producing class by the economic means. So-called legal privileges based on ancient documents and royal grants have now disappeared as an outward form of rule and exploitation. The appropriation by the political means now takes place by the use of the machinery of the state, while outward forms of equality before the law seem to prevail. But the effect of the legal machinery produces precisely the same results as witnessed in the old state of privilege. We still have classes, class interests, class politics, a class administration, class justice, a class religion. All through the state the line of class division grows more and more distinct. With it goes class struggle.

Its aim is still unchanged. It is the division of the product. New forms of the struggle appear. In the economic field the organized workers meet the organized employers in a thousand clashes. In the political arena the toilers claim the exercise of political power through which they aim at the control of the whole machinery of the state. Their purpose is to use that machinery, created by their antagonists, for the total abolition of the master class.

This is the fight that in our day fills the whole civilized world. It is the problem of the age. Its final solution is inevitable, unless evolution has come to a standstill. We are approaching the day when the master class will be vanquished, when society will be no longer divided into a class of spoilers and a class of despoiled, when the producers of wealth will use the legal machinery to establish a system of collective ownership of all the means of production, when there will be one class only, the producers of wealth. Mankind will live by the economic means only. This radical change opens up vistas of progress beyond the widest range of imagination.

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C. E. R. Benton Harbor, Mich.

Proletarian Intolerance.

TO THE EDITOR: I know it is asking a great deal to ask you to mix in a factional fight in the party affairs of a distant state, but there are 700 dues-paying Socialists out here who believe in constructive Socialism, who are in complete harmony with the national and international organizations, and who want to get into the party. Won't you help us? The DeLeonites here have us fenced out, and the comrades at large regard them as the whole movement. Give us a fair chance and we will vote them every time. They have killed our paper, but they can't prevent us from working for the cause. Help us to make our work effective.

E. BACKUS. Seattle, Wash. July 14.

[Enclosure.]

A couple of years ago the charter

\$2,703,094.27—By BEN HANFORD.

(Continued from page 1.)

scribers. You must get the subscribers. NOW! RIGHT NOW! You workmen need the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. You need the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD if Silver Bill Bryan is the next president of the United States, backed by the Democratic oligarchy of the south, with their pronged, their convict labor, and their disfranchised working class, both white and black. So help the RED SPECIAL NOW. And help the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD NOW.

The Socialist movement is always coming to you for money. How can you contribute to your local? And to the state campaign? And to the congressional campaign? And to the legislative campaign? And to the maintenance of a Social-Democratic paper? And to the RED SPECIAL? It is hard, but it must be done if you are ever to get those billions of dollars which your labor produces, but which your employer withholds from you. It is true that the Socialist movement is forever coming to you for money—always more money. But you notice that the Social-Democratic party always ASKS you for money. The boss TAKES your money without the asking.

If you only realize how much depends on the progress of Socialism in this campaign you will not allow the Socialist campaign to want for any money that it can use. Do you know, comrade, that we are going to elect Socialists to the legislature in a dozen or a score of states this year? Do you know, comrade, that we are going to elect some Socialists to congress this year, from Wisconsin, from New York; probably a Socialist congressman from Kansas, another from Illinois, and perhaps one from Ohio. That will mean that the capitalist class, when caught robbing the WORKING CLASS by the billions of dollars, will hear the cry of "STOP THIEF" from the capitol in Washington in tones so loud and clear that they shall be heard from one end of the land to the other. It means that the thief who is robbing YOU will have to drop his plunder.

So, comrade, you must do your full duty this year. You must contribute from your slender means to every field of Socialist activity. The welfare of the working class of the United States and of the world depends on YOU. Don't you dare drink another glass of beer until you have sent a contribution to the RED SPECIAL. Don't you dare smoke another cigar until you have done something to aid the Socialist press. EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON YOU. You must not rob the baby of its milk, but you dare not eat butter on your bread or salt on your potatoes unless you have made a contribution to the RED SPECIAL and the Socialist press.

This is the year that the Socialists of the United States shall conquer the right of free speech and the right of a free press, and achieve a power and strength which will enable it to accomplish an orderly revolution by peaceful processes. Remember, Mr. Workingman, EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON YOU.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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how often I changed my socks. The fact that I wore a white collar seemed to irritate them exceedingly. For nearly three hours I was cross-questioned as to my connection with the Socialist movement and particularly as to my personal opinion of the character and abilities of Comrade Mills. I kept my temper as best I could, but was finally told that I simply wouldn't do. The secretary then said that I would be accepted as a dues-paying member, but could not be granted a voice or vote.

A couple of members of Local Seattle were in attendance, presumably to explain the terms upon which the members of the old organization could be admitted to the regular (Titus) organization. One Doyle was the spokesman, who delivered the following address: (Quoted from memory.)

"Of course we have an investigating committee, any secret society insists on investigating the opinions and character of applicants. We want revolutionary Socialists to join the party, but you must understand that the 'rough necks' are going to run it. If you think that because there are a lot of you, that you can all join the party and outvote the proletariat in it, and so control the local by the force of your numbers, you will find that you are mistaken. We won't permit such a thing; we represent the do. The secretary then said that I would be accepted as a dues-paying member, but could not be granted a voice or vote."

Question by a member—"There are about one hundred members in your organization and about twelve thousand in the unions that we belong to, and that meet in the Labor Temple; don't you think those unions represent the proletariat?"

Doyle—"No, they are not proletarian. A proletarian has nothing to sell but his labor power; those union men are skilled mechanics, they have their skill to sell—they belong in the middle class and can not be revolutionary."

THE FIVE THOUSAND CLUB

FINE WORK LAST WEEK, COMRADES—HOW THEY DID IT IN THE HERALD IS CERTAINLY DOING THE WORK.

Single new subs and renewals made a big pile—Milwaukee comrades were hustling at a lively rate—and they came from all directions over the nation.

If you want to make a thorough-going live Socialist of your neighbor just get him to take the HERALD. Many letters reach us telling the story of the HERALD's good work. You can get a list of new subs comrades—they come themselves as did fifty-one from Milwaukee last week, and many from other parts.

And the news stands sold 600 extra. That will help some.

Then the workers' list: Comrade Buech of Milwaukee, Nash of Robindale, Minn.; Belau of Milwaukee; Ehl of Option, Pa.; Smith of Omaha; Rein of Oshkosh; Spokesfield of Littleton, N. H.; Hastings of Cheyenne; Ehrhardt of Appleton.

A government employe from Kansas City subscribes for the HERALD—buys four copies of "Government Ownership of Railways," and wants a dollar's worth of "The Constructive Program of Socialism." He thinks for himself.

Comrade Fairvillig—literature agent of Scienceteady, N. Y.—sends in a sub and orders catalogues of "What to Read" for himself and others. That's good, comrade, we have the books that make Socialists.

A Wisconsin comrade orders the HERALD for a preacher. If all the preachers were HERALD readers there would soon be more vitality in their sermons and more Socialists. Follow this comrade's lead—it's a good trail.

And just here Comrade Dodge steams in from Havana, N. D., with seven "willing to learn." We'll teach 'em, comrade. Hit us again.

Then a 13-inch shell burst right from Racine. That hustling Comrade Larson fired the shot. A list of twenty.

"I want to help a good cause along," says Comrade Rosenmerkle of Waukesha, and encloses \$2.00 for subs and picnic tickets.

Next the hard working Wisconsin state secretary, Miss Thomas, left an order for 12.

It will soon be Labor Day, comrades of the battline, and you must have plenty of ammunition. The Labor Day special will be a big winner. Order as early as possible.

HELLO!

The opportunity to learn the good qualities of

MAGNETIC SOAP

Is for you to use it. IT IS FIRST TESTED BY A LABORER. MADE IN MILWAUKEE.

C. A. SERCOMB MFG. CO.

121 West Kansas Street Chicago

SOCIALIST NEWS THE GLOBE AROUND



FROM OTHER LANDS

[From Justice, London, Eng.]

Our German comrades have to lament the loss, at the comparatively early age of 55, of a man who was for many years the pillar of the Socialist movement in the Bavarian Palatinate and one of the most prominent and characteristic Social-Democratic leaders in Southern Germany, Franz Joseph Ehrhardt—the count of the Palatinate as he came to be called—was one of the personalities whom the movement can boast of having brought to the front, and of whom the German workers may well be proud. Our comrade was born after the death of his father, and was put out at an early age to board in a strange family, and had here the meagre education eked out to children in the communal schools. After he had learnt his trade as an upholsterer, in the years 1866-1869 he traveled through England, France, Belgium and Switzerland, and was, in consequence, able to act as interpreter on several important occasions for trade unions. In Brussels and London he had frequent com-

munications with Karl Marx, and the latter made a very deep impression on the then young man.

Ehrhardt returned finally to Germany during the early years of the Anti-Socialist law. For many years he was practically the only leader of the party in the Palatinate, and as such he had had naturally a hard and bitter struggle for existence, which, however, never damped his ardor or quenched his inexhaustible spirits. In 1889 he was elected as the first Socialist municipal councillor in the chief manufacturing town of the Palatinate—namely, Ludwigshafen. In 1893 he was elected by the Nuremberg comrades to the Bavarian Landtag, but from 1890 he represented there his own Palatinate, in company with three other comrades.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

The Christian Socialist, 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill., is unique among Socialist papers. Thoroughly class-conscious and revolutionary, it is also religious and is making great inroads into the church. Every wide-awake Socialist and Socialist sympathizer needs it to keep up with the times. Fifty cents per year, three months for fifteen cents.



THROUGHOUT AMERICA

A very successful state convention of the Socialist party was held at Richmond, Va., Sunday, Aug. 2.

Comrade Bell, state secretary of Texas, reports the charter of Local Dallas revoked by the state committee by a vote of 12 to 5.

Comrade Frank P. O'Hare, Vinuta, Okla., has been elected a member of the national committee in place of Comrade Landemilk—resigned.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports: "It is very encouraging to note the vigorous and hearty response of every audience to the bare mention of the names of Debs and Hanford. It is quite remarkable what a large proportion of each audience is composed of young men in their twenties, who manifest eager interest and stay to the end of the meeting, and a very much larger proportion of women attend the meetings than ever before."

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Always the Same Good Old Blatz

Good beer might almost be considered a family staple, so universally has it become recognized in diet.

BLATZ BEER

MILWAUKEE

The beverage for all seasons. Especially is "Blatz" recommended to those who need and desire its health inspiring properties. The Blatz process of "bringing out" the hop bitters gives to these beers its wonderful tonic feature

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—319 STATE STREET
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1743
 Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at
 Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State
OFFICERS:
 Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 319 State St.
 Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 State St.
 Treasurer—HENRY HOPPE, 3418 Chambers St.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—MICHAEL WEISENFLUH, 1877 Louis Ave.
 Business Agent—FRANK J. WESER, 319 State St.
EXECUTIVE BOARD: John J. Handley, Charles E. Jenke, William Coleman, Henry
 Raasch, John Rader, Walter S. Fisher, Leonard Dorn.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, at 319 State St. Frank J. Victoria,
 co. Sec. Charles Hied Barber Shop, Secretary, 141 1/2 St., Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at 319 State St. Henry
 Rumpel, Fin. Sec.; Fred Heise, 218 State St., Rec. and Cor. Sec.

THE COURTS have declared that we may not borrow our enemies' strength though they
 are at liberty to blacklist and refuse us the right of working for the
 bread which our families must daily have. We will have no part of it. We will
 leave a few rights, one of which is refusing goods not bearing

Union Barber Shops
 Always see that
 this card is dis-
 played in the shop
 before you get a
 shave or haircut.

ADAM'S SHAVING PARLOR
 609 Chestnut St.
 THE MODEL UNION SHOP
Al. F. Baganz HOT AND COLD
 BATHS
 A Good Line of
 FINE CIGARS
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FRED. GROSSE
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 FINE LINE OF
 UNION CIGARS

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 Kinnickinnic Avenue—Opp. S. Jay St.
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 AND COME TO
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 141 NORTH AVENUE

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 First-Class Work Guaranteed
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 Fine Line of Union Cigars

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 Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
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 Meats—Poultry & Game
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 grams, Wedding Invitations, Posters,
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HERMAN BUECH
 Telephone 876 SIXTEENTH
 AVENUE

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 CONSULT **REINHARD**
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 INSERTED 206 GRAND AVE.

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 Saloon and
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SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY
 10433 TUTORIA AVE.
 Reliable CLOTHING, Hats, Caps and
 Furnishings for Men and Boys
 We have the latest styles and put in at the
 lowest prices. Give us a visit—that is all
 we ask of you.

Notice of General Election

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a
 General Election to be held in the several
 Towns, Wards, Villages and Election Dis-
 tricts of the State of Wisconsin on the first
 Tuesday of November, A.D. 1908, being the
 third day of said month, the following officers
 are to be elected:

Thirteen Electors of President and Vice-
 President of the United States.
 A Governor, in place of James O. David-
 son, whose term of office will expire on the
 first Monday of January, A.D. 1909.
 A Lieutenant Governor, in place of W. D.
 Connor, whose term of office will expire on
 the first Monday of January, A.D. 1909.
 A Secretary of State, in place of James A.
 Fricar, whose term of office will expire on
 the first Monday of January, A.D. 1909.
 An Attorney-General, in place of Frank L.
 Gilbert, whose term of office will expire on
 the first Monday of January, A.D. 1909.
 A Commissioner of Insurance, in place of
 George E. Beedle, whose term of office will
 expire on the first Monday of January, A.D.
 1909.

Representative in Congress from the
 Fourth Congressional District, consisting of
 the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh,
 Eighth and Twenty-third, Eleventh, Twelfth,
 Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Sev-
 enteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee,
 together with the following subdivisions of
 Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City
 of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City
 of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town
 of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Frank-
 lin, Town of Greenfield and Town of Wauwa-
 tona.

A Representative in Congress from the
 Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the
 First, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eight-
 teenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, Twen-
 tieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of
 Milwaukee, together with the following sub-
 divisions of Milwaukee County: Village of
 North Milwaukee, Village of East Milwaukee,
 Village of East Milwaukee, Towns of Mil-
 waukee and Granville and the County of Wau-
 kegesha.

A State Senator for the Fourth Senate Dis-
 trict, consisting of the First, Thirteenth,
 Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Sixteenth Wards
 of the City of Milwaukee, and the Towns of
 Milwaukee and Granville and the County of
 Waukegesha.

A State Senator for the Sixth Senate Dis-
 trict, consisting of the Ninth, Tenth, Nine-
 teenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Wards
 of the City of Milwaukee.

A State Senator for the Eighth Senate Dis-
 trict, consisting of the Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth,
 Eleventh and Twenty-third Wards of the
 City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the First As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the First and Eighteenth Wards of
 the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Second As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Second and Sixth Wards of the
 City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Third As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth,
 Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the City of
 Milwaukee, and the Towns of Oak Creek and
 Wauwatosa, and the City of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Fourth As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards
 of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Fifth As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Fifth and Twelfth Wards of the
 City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Sixth As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Third and Fourth and Seventh
 Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Seventh As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Third and Fourth and Seventh
 Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Eighth As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Third and Fourth and Seventh
 Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Ninth As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Third and Fourth and Seventh
 Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Tenth As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Third and Fourth and Seventh
 Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Eleventh As-
 sembly District of Milwaukee County, con-
 sisting of the Third and Fourth and Seventh
 Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

WIS. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Milwaukee, Aug. 7, 1908.—Wis-
 consin State Federation of Labor.
 Executive Board session. Local
 Quorum.
 Wm. Hamann, chairman.
 The secretary submitted an an-
 swer to the Van Cleave circular,
 which was referred to Weber and
 Brockhausen. The secretary was
 instructed to secure some data on
 impure food for future reference.
 Thomas Feeley reported on his
 work of affiliating certain Milwau-
 kee unions and he was engaged to
 work one week in Oshkosh.
 On behalf of the State Federa-
 tion of Labor Bro. Weber was in-
 structed to address the Garment
 Workers' convention.
 Frank Metcalf was engaged to
 distribute literature on hand to cer-
 tain county fairs.
 Certain very questionable inter-
 ference with applicants for posi-
 tions at the state university was
 ordered to be investigated.
 Some of the work referred by the
 last convention to the executive
 board was considered at length.
 There being no further business
 the meeting adjourned, subject to
 the call of the secretary.
 Fraternally submitted:
 Fred Brockhausen, Sec.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restau-
 rants use union-label bread:
 Jacobs, Third and State streets.
 U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near
 Second Ward Bank.
 Miller Cafe, East Water and
 Mason streets.
 Moll & Thane, East Water and
 Michigan streets.
 Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street,
 between East Water street and
 Broadway.
 Albion Hotel, Michigan street, be-
 tween Jefferson and Jackson streets.
 Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street,
 opposite Schubert theater.
 Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

NATIONAL TRAVELERS' ASSO- CIATION OF AMERICA.

The National Travelers' Associa-
 tion will try to prosecute the hotel
 trust, not only in this city, but in
 other cities as well. If they get
 beaten it will be because the hotel
 association is more foxy than the
 travelingmen's association.
 The object of this association is
 given as follows:
 To bring about a better ac-
 quaintance among persons engaged
 in mercantile transactions and the
 distribution of wires. To secure
 equitable rates on all lines of
 transportation. To secure an
 equitable allowance of bag-
 gage. To establish, maintain and
 operate when and where neces-
 sary hotel and transfer com-
 panies. To bring about better
 conditions for the travelers on trans-
 portation lines and in hotels, and to
 promote the general welfare of the
 traveling public, and adjust all com-
 plaints, when said complaints seem
 justified for the national board of
 directors. To protect and help the
 widow of any member in good
 standing against any unjust claims,
 and to assist her in obtaining what
 she is entitled to through his
 death or otherwise. And the eligi-
 bility of membership is any white
 person of good moral character, 21
 years of age, who has been engaged
 in traveling for at least three
 months, except travelers for private
 corporations.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following liverymen in Milwau-
 kee can furnish union drivers on re-
 quest. Their busses are not unionized,
 but they employ some union men.
 When ordering a rig insist on a union
 driver:
 Brett, Arthur J., 281 Reed st.
 Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth ave.
 Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand av. rear.
 Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield ave.
 Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.
 Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
 Kemper, Herman, 247 Rees st.
 Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.
 Miller, Sam R., 539 Market st.
 Penfield & Moore, 509 Center st.
 Schmidt, 2425 Vliet st.
 Tegen, William, 609 Tenth st.

COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Adolph Heumann.....	1.00
George Trimmel.....	1.00
H. P. Bock.....	.50
Hy. Weeks.....	2.00
W. A. Arnold.....	1.00
S. E. Wildisch.....	1.00
W. C. Zabel.....	.50
Carl Biersach.....	.25
Arthur Kuchenbeiser.....	.25
Chas. Sturm.....	.25
G. Hilgenloeff.....	.25
Peter Kuenzel.....	2.00
J. Rummel.....	10.00
Koster & Liebscher.....	1.00
Dr. Beerand.....	.50
Julius Kahn.....	1.00
Hermann Maass.....	1.00
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T. B. Schreiter.....	.50
C. T. Kimz.....	.25
Louis Meyer.....	.50
C. Weiley.....	15.00
Aurora Singing Society.....	2.00
Jacob Aberle.....	.25
Lebrecht Harkke.....	.50
Fred Haerter.....	.50
N. N.....	.50
Max Elsmar.....	.50
Hy. F. Schmidt.....	1.00
E. W. Behling.....	.50
Chas. Flader.....	.50
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Hy. A. Behn.....	.25
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John B. Lake.....	1.00
George Frank.....	.25
Dan Schahno.....	.50
L. Liehman.....	1.00
E. E. R.....	.50
R. Goettnier.....	1.00

P. Devine..... 50
 Second Ward Branch—fifty
 per cent Nat. Camp coll. 35

Party News.

WISCONSIN.

IMPORTANT—In some dis-
 tricts and counties our candidates
 failed of nominating owing to lack
 of signatures and papers. We are
 sending out letters urging all com-
 rades to obtain a list of candidates
 and write in the names on the pri-
 mary ballot. We want tickets up
 in all the congressional, senatorial
 and assembly districts, and every
 comrade should make it a point to
 take part in the primaries and see
 that every friend and sympathizer
 does the same.
 A circular letter has been sent
 out from the state headquarters,
 asking all branch secretaries to
 send in an estimate of the number
 of papers and leaflets required by
 their respective branches for the
 coming campaign. This estimate is
 to be for a single order only; for
 instance, if your branch should de-
 sire to make a distribution next
 Saturday or Sunday, how many
 HERALDS would you require,
 how many Portraits, and how
 many leaflets, in what languages,
 and how many of each language.
 Some of the secretaries answered
 our circular by sending in orders
 for papers and leaflets. While we
 are always pleased to receive or-
 ders, our circular was not sent out
 for this purpose. Leaflets for the
 campaign are not yet ready. As
 soon as they are, announcement
 will be made in these columns.

The Christian Socialist Fellow-
 ship has just issued a splendid
 leaflet suitable for propaganda
 among church members. The leaf-
 let is being sold at cost of print-
 ing. For particulars, address G.
 H. Poor, 501 Scott street, Mil-
 waukee.

WAUKESHA—Sunday, Aug.
 23, will be a day long to be remem-
 bered by all those who will be for-
 tunate enough to attend the Social-
 Democratic picnic at Griffin's grove,
 on that date. Every try to climb a
 greasy pole, or run a race with your
 legs tied up in a bag? The Wau-
 kesha comrades have made all
 preparations to give you an op-
 portunity to make good in your
 particular line. Better begin prac-
 ticing carrying peanuts on a knife-
 blade, eating doughnuts, pinning
 the tail on the donkey, and other
 tricks of the sort, if you want to
 be in the game. And you certainly
 don't want to miss the tug-of-war
 or the base ball game. There will
 be something doing every minute.

For Rider Valley News.

On Aug. 3 a street meeting was
 held in Kewaunee. Posters adver-
 tising the meeting had been put up
 by the comrades of the local
 branch, and so there was a good
 turnout—a crowd of about 150.
 The district organizer spoke on cur-
 rent issues from the Socialist view-
 point. The speech aroused consid-
 erable enthusiasm. Copies of the
 national platform were distributed
 among the crowd.

The following evening a street
 meeting was held in Algoma. Chas.
 Cneija is the live wire in this
 town. There is no local branch
 here at present, the one that was
 started some years ago having died
 the death. The meeting on Tues-
 day night was successful in awak-
 ening new interest in our move-
 ment. We got track of some com-
 rades and sympathizers. Arrange-
 ments have been made to hold an-
 other meeting here on August 24.
 This month, or next, we expect to
 get a new local started in Algoma
 on a solid basis, so that it will live.

The district organizer was in De-
 Pere Aug. 5. Our efforts to get a
 local started have not materialized
 so far. However, we are in touch
 with the local situation, and we will
 keep up our agitation by propa-
 ganda meetings, and personal
 talks with the local Socialists and
 near Socialists, until enough inter-
 est and enthusiasm have been
 aroused to start a branch and keep
 it going.

The trades council at Appleton
 gave Comrade Sandburg a half-
 hour at its meeting Wednesday
 evening, Aug. 12, in which he
 showed that the Social-Democratic
 party is the only political party
 with which a trades unionist can
 consistently line up.

Dates ahead: Appleton, Aug.
 13, street meeting; Oshkosh, Aug.
 14; Fond du Lac, Aug. 15; Neenah,
 Aug. 16.

The street meetings held in the
 district this summer have been so
 successful that they will be con-
 tinued. Hundreds of people at-
 tended these meetings who had
 never before been to Socialist meet-
 ings.

In answer to "A Correspondent,"
 we would say that Ald. Melms re-
 signed as county organizer of the
 Social-Democratic party not re-
 cently, but full four months ago—
 on April 13, to be exact—and he
 did so in order that he might give
 more time to his aldermanic duties.
 It is not safe to believe all you read
 in the capitalist press, and especially
 not with regard to our party.

Vacation Trips.

Charlesvoix, Petoskey, Traverse
 City and return, \$7.00; Mackinac
 City and return, \$8.00; Mackinac
 Island and return, \$9.00; via Pere
 Marquette Line steamers. Dock,
 68 West Water St. Telephone
 Grand 777

PRIZE WINNERS.

Following is the list of winners in
 the recent Social-Democratic pic-
 nic ticket selling contest, showing
 the number of tickets sold and the
 amount paid:

First—Wm. Zealley (240) \$20.00.
 Second—R. St. Clair (220) \$18.40.
 Third—H. Bindrich (136) \$11.40.
 Fourth—Wm. Esche (120) \$10.00.
 Fifth—Julius Krenz (101) \$8.50.
 Sixth—Hugo Peterson (89) \$7.50.
 Seventh—R. E. Patterson (72) \$6.
 Eighth—Richard Elmsner (72) \$6.

Consolation Prizes.

Julius Roseman 60 tickets, \$5.00.
 Arthur Zickuhr, 60 tickets, \$5.00.
 John Kanalz, 60 tickets, \$5.00.
 Wolfgang Duda, 60 tickets, \$5.00.
 Otto Baerw, 60 tickets, \$5.00.
 Clarence Raasch, 40 tickets, \$4.10.
 Walter Villmow, 48 tickets, \$4.00.
 Aug. C. Bastian, 39 tickets, \$3.30.
 Ernst Harthun, 37 tickets, \$3.10.
 Louis Burkhardt, 36 tickets, \$3.00.
 Jas. McDonald, 28 tickets, \$2.40.
 Ed. Haerter, 26 tickets, \$2.20.
 Geo. Kirchner, 26 tickets, \$2.20.
 Louis Kellerman, 24 tickets, \$2.00.
 John Albrecht, 24 tickets, \$2.00.
 Jos. Samner, 24 tickets, \$2.00.
 Joe Koukl, 21 tickets, \$1.90.
 John McFarland, 20 tickets, \$1.80.
 Ralph Smith, 19 tickets, \$1.70.
 Alfred Pergande, 17 tickets, \$1.50.

Branch Meetings for Next Week.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16.
 Finnish Branch, 382 Washington
 street.
MONDAY, Aug. 17.
 Tenth Ward Branch, Twelfth street
 and North avenue.
THURSDAY, Aug. 20.
 Layton Park Branch, 987 Twenty-
 eighth avenue.
 Fifth Ward Branch, 362 Greenfield
 avenue.
 Ninth Ward Branch, 469 Eleventh
 street.
FRIDAY, Aug. 21.
 Twenty-second Ward Branch,
 2714 North avenue.
 Second Ward Branch, 344 Sixth
 street.
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
 South Side Polish Section, Second
 avenue and Mitchell street.

Now Operate Five Stores.

Stumpf & Langhoff Add Another
 Link to Their Chain of Stores.
 Workingmen's Sale Now in
 Progress.
 Stumpf & Langhoff, Wisconsin's
 largest retailers of men's, boys'
 and children's clothing, furnishing
 goods, etc., have just opened their
 fifth store in the city, at Mitchell
 street and Seventh avenue. The
 new quarters are in a busy shopping
 center, and are roomy and attrac-
 tive.

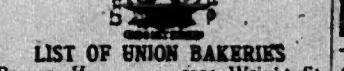
The firm's semi-annual sale
 for workingmen is now in progress,
 and affords a welcome opportunity
 to stock up on working apparel,
 etc., at convenient prices. The of-
 ferings announced elsewhere in this
 issue should appeal to shoppers who
 appreciated economy and the choice
 from large assortments of mer-
 chandise.

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....	\$1,418.30
Henry Zens.....	.50
William Smith.....	.50
Barbers' Union No. 50.....	.70
	\$1,420.00

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

Berger, H.....	3001 Wright St.
Eich, John.....	39th and Vliet St.
Endish, Joseph, 6th and Sherman Sts.	
Ertle, G.....	514 14th St.
Fleischer, Alvin.....	923 5th St.
Gehrung, Theodore.....	1013 10th St.
Goller, George.....	2725 North Ave.
Green, Louis.....	367 National Ave.
Grattenthaler, George.....	463 12th St.
Gruender, Max.....	507 Chestnut St.
Hach, Caspar.....	927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hackbarth, O. E.....	372 Lincoln Ave.
Hanninger, Robert.....	2003 Lisbon Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed.....	3812 Lisbon Ave.
Hunter, J. Mrs.....	558 Greenfield Ave.
Holl, Albert.....	697 State St.
Kaiser, David.....	708 Forest Home Ave.
Kinz, George.....	672 Third St.
Leimberger, Jos.....	980 19th St.
Lindner, Paul.....	2102 Cherry St.
Lueneburg, Wm.....	685 Pearl St.
Mauer, Lor.....	486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas.....	1609 Galena St.
Oswald, William.....	1201 Chestnut St.
Ott, Martin.....	1207 Cherry St.
Wm. Radtke.....	1214 Lincoln Ave.
Schneider, Louis.....	506 6th Ave.
Schneider, Ernst.....	682 25th St.
Schink, Fred.....	291 Lake St.
Schilling, Fred.....	241 4th St.
Skrbek, Ang.....	West Allis
Smolinski, Louis.....	735 12th Ave.
Treitler, Ernst.....	1429 Wright St.
Trindler, George.....	1429 9th

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

"The Dancing Girl," Henry Arthur Jones' famous play, will be the offering of the Sherman Brown Stock Company at the Davidson theater for one week, beginning Monday. The play has not been presented in this city for many seasons. Edward Mackay will be seen in the role of the Duke of Gipsbury, while Adelaide Nowak will impersonate the part of Drusilla Ives, the dancing girl.

Next week, the last of the season, sees the presentation of "The Marriage of Kitty."

STAR THEATER

"The Traveller's Burlesque Company," will open the season of the Star theater, remaining for a week, with the usual matinees. It is one of the largest and best vaudeville and burlesque companies traveling. The olio includes such well-known and high-class artists as Charles J. Burkhart, the man with the funny slide; Grace Armoult, McFarland and Murray, Charles Leleger, Dale Wilson, Dave Rose, Joseph Opp, the man with the megaphone voice and the world-famous dancer, La Dora, who will introduce the first time in the West the Salome dance, New York's latest sensation, with the original costumes and scenic effects.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week the Frey Trio of Roman Athletes will appear and repeat their wonderful performance. Other features will be the Holdsworths, in comedy singing and talking; Mauley and Sterling, in their fun-making sketch; Anna Vivian, in trick sharp shooting, and the other usual features.

WONDERLAND

Capt. Jack Dallas, the daring airship operator, whose sensational flights have been the talk of the town for a week, has been re-engaged for the coming week by the Wonderland management, and will make two ascensions daily. The other feature attraction will be the Four Harlds, the greatest acrobatic troupe now before the public. The flea circus remains at the park, and a new trip is promised by the Tours of the World management.

PABST PARK

The second week of the engagement of the Country Circus at Pabst Park, will commence tomorrow. The company seems to have an inexhaustible supply of costumes as they have not worn the same ones at any two shows since they have been here. One member of the company, whose costumes attract nearly as much attention as her skill in the management of a horse, is Miss Kate Holloway, who opens the performance with a huge menage act, introducing the educated mare "American Lady." Another performer whose work commands notice is Miss Mabel Hall, the little lady who puts the monster elephant "Bill Taft" through his numerous tricks. The Hirschhorn Alpine Tyrolean singers will also commence the second week of their engagement tomorrow.

OSHKOSH WAKING!

Editor SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD: I find that a great change politically has come over the unions all through this part of the state within the last two years. I was up through here two years ago, and they would not stand for the least bit of political talk in their meetings then. But I tell you that is all changed now. The day of the pure and simple union is a thing of the past here. You can talk progressive unionism to them now, and it don't make them angry, in fact, they welcome that line of argument. I have not met one single union man up here who talks as if he was going to follow the officials of the A. F. of L. into the Democratic shambles. If appearances are any criterion to go by then the Social-Democratic party is going to roll up a vote this year so enormous, it will surprise the most ardent in our own ranks. The workers up here, all through this part of the state, the same as in Milwaukee and elsewhere, are asking themselves what is wrong in this land of plenty that makes men go idle and hungry? And you can rest assured that the answer of Taft, that "God knows," ain't going to satisfy them, neither is the Chinese puzzle handed to them by the farmer from Fairview. The workers are saying that both old parties have been in office and the panic came, no matter which was in. The working class up here is ready and willing now to listen to the doctrine of Socialism. It is like water finding its own level. The moment union men begin to think for themselves they will become Socialists, just as surely as that water will run down hill. It does not hurt a union man's feelings up here now to tell him he is a slave, neither does he get angry when you tell him that the ballot is the mighty weapon that will, when it is used by him wisely abolish slavery for him and make him a man.

Thomas Feeley.

Oshkosh, Aug. 11.

Ask for the Retail Clerks' card when you make a purchase.

1907 Picnic Ticket Receipts. Previously reported. \$1,017.50. Mike Fallon 1.00 \$1,018.50

Make-Room Hosiery Items

ON SALE ALL DAY

Women's Seamless Black Cotton Hose with white feet, all sizes, per pair, on Monday. 10c

Children's Fine Ribbed Black Cotton Hose with white soles, sizes 5 1/2 to 8 1/2, all day, per pair. 1c

Infants' Lisle Thread Lace Hose—white, black and colors, all sizes, priced all day. 19c

From 8 to 12 o'clock—Women's Black Lisle Lace Hose, all over patterns, all sizes, morning only, per pair. 9c

Dress Goods and Silks

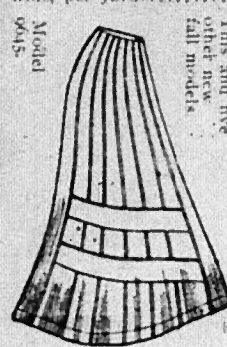
New Goods and MAKE-ROOM ITEMS ON SALE ALL DAY

36-in. Herringbone Striped Serge, blue, black and brown, all wool, priced. 48c

Half-Wool Panama, black, cream, brown, blue and wine, 42 inches wide, per yard. 39c

36-in. Panama Dress Goods, black, wine, green, brown, Copenhagen and navy blue. 39c

Extra Heavy All-Wool Storm Serges, 36 inches wide—black, cream, brown, blue, etc. 59c



Tailored Walking Skirts, Made to Your Order, from 1.50 to 2.50—Perfect Fit Guaranteed

Model 0645—as illustrated—15-gored Plain Skirt with two 4 1/2-in. side bands; charge for making, including findings. 2.25

(Leave your orders in our Dress Goods Dept.)

36-in. Pure Dye Taffeta Silk, wine, jasper, Russian and navy blue, brown, black, the best 1.50. 1.19

1 1/2 Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide. 1.29

Lustrous 36-in. Black Beau de Soir Silks. 1.19

100 quality 34-in. Black Taffeta Silks. 78c

36-in. Black Taffeta Silk, 88c ones. 59c

Make-Room Specials from our Coat and Suit Dept.. On Sale All Day

Women's Eton Coats, black silk, trimmed with silk braid, lined throughout, priced to make room. 1.98

Women's Princess Dresses, pink, blue and white, panel front, trimmed with lace and inserting. Monday. 5.98

Women's Washable White Dress Skirts, plaited and gored, with fold, on Monday. 75c

Women's Washable Tan Ligon Dress Skirts, side plaits with braid trimming. 48c

WOMEN'S KIMONO STYLE FIGURED LAWN DRESSING SACQUES 39c

From 8 to 12 o'clock Monday Morning—Children's Short Coats—blue, brown and plaid—full back, trimmed with velvet collar, in the morning only. 2.98

From 8 to 12 o'clock

Women's Sleeveless Ribbed Vests, with low neck, Monday morning at. 5c

From 8 to 12 o'clock

Infants' Lace Trimmed White Muslin Slips, 2nd value, second floor. 19c

From 8 to 12 o'clock

27-in. Drawnwork Pillow Slips, worth 1.50, in Art Department. 75c

From 8 to 12 o'clock

Women's Lace Trim'd Muslin Corset Covers, broken lots, second floor. 10c

From 8 to 12 o'clock

Burntwood Glove, Handkerchief, Collar and Cuff Boxes, 25c values. 17c

From 8 to 12 o'clock

Fairy Soap, Fairbank's Glycerine Tar Soap, or Pure Glycerine Soap, 3 cakes. 10c

From 8 to 12 o'clock

15c Scissors, lightweight Dress Shields, or 1 dozen Tubular Shoe Laces, for. 7c

ALL DAY

The best Premium or Merchandise stamps given free with each 10c purchase.

Make-Room Items On Sale All Day

SHEET MUSIC 9c per Copy, or 3 for 25c

Democratic Fun, Black Hand, Tins of Nature, Stella Barn Dance, Moon Face, Celeste Waltz, Heather Bells, Black Cat Rag, Shenandoah, "Neath the Old Acorn Tree, Sweet Estelle.

Three Copies for 25c

12c Normandie Val. Tapes 4c

30c Swiss Embroidery Bands, from 2 to 4 inches wide, per yard. 15c

Women's Swiss Allover Embroidery 25c Handkerchiefs, hemstitched. 10c

Satin Striped 25c Pillow Ribbon in all colors, per yard. 17c

MILWAUKEE'S RELIABLE DEPARTMENT STORE

Hugo & Rauch

COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTH AVE.

Make-Room Items On Sale All Day

Women's Bleached Muslin Night Gowns, slipovers, trimmed with lace and embroidery, for. 69c

Women's Embroidery-Trimmed Muslin Night Gowns in sizes 18, 19 and 20. 89c

Women's open-style Ribbed Cotton Pants, trimmed with lace, 50c values. 25c

36-in. Round Center Pieces, to be embroidered, 25c

Children's Ribbed Underwear, vests with long sleeves, ankle-length pants, all sizes. 10c

Infants' Ribbed Cotton Vests, buttoned front, all sizes, 2d floor. 12c

Women's Washable Sun Bonnets, Monday, 2d floor. 15c

THE NITRATES ON WHICH WE DEPEND.

Wednesday last the Milwaukee Journal mentioned the visit of Herman C. Schmidt, who with others have become millionaires from acquiring control of a Nitrate mine in South America from which we quote:

Little Used in America.

"In Germany we couldn't raise our sugar beets without this nitrate," he says, "and I am surprised that so little of it is used in America. It makes the soil twice as productive as formerly, and is a wonderful fertilizer. The nitrate companies of South America have joined for a \$75,000-a-year campaign of publicity in the United States, in charge of William Meyers, 71 Nassau street, New York."

"The province I have mentioned owes its financial existence to this business, the government's income alone at 37 pence tax for every 100 Spanish pounds being \$450,000 annually."

Every citizen of Milwaukee should know that the commercial values of nitrates in our sewage averages \$2.25 per thousand lbs., and there is thousands lbs. excrement a year per person: \$787,500 a year for which we make a cess-pool of our springs, rivers and lake—we are wasting almost a million dollars a year and endangering our lives by floating it into our drinking water.

In 1840 Leibig expressed the fear that the essential elements of plant food would accumulate in the vicinity of large cities and be wasted, and that in time there would be a decline in fertility due to this cause.—(Liebig's Natural Laws of Husbandry). That time has come but shall anyone in Wisconsin go to South America for relief and permit this dangerous and sinful waste continue?

When may we have a Department of City Forestry that will coordinate the functions of Board of Public Works, Health Department, Parks and Education, that will stop this waste and devote the saving for the betterment of cities physical conditions. May we not arrest this weakening to degenerate, immoral and hopeless effort to make millionaires of these South American mine owners. Can we afford to teach Latin and Greek in our public schools while our population is so ignorant of these vitals?

C. B. W.

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C. B. W.

1908 Picnic Ticket Receipts. Previously reported. \$58.10

E. P. Roth 1.00

John Schneider 1.00

Charles Seitz 70c

Wm. T. Fugh 50c

Gust. P. Richter 1.00

O. H. Raasch 50c

Andrew Zinkel 1.00

George Rommel 1.00

Charles Fisher 1.00

H. Gierke 1.00

Jac. Eckelmann 1.00

Otto Golemsky 40c

F. Schneider 1.00

Ed. Wignowski 1.00

Theo. Bretzn 60c

All. Pergande 1.00

J. Smigelski 1.00

Wm. Zastrow 1.00

Ed. Pieper 1.00

Nick Petersen 1.00

Alb. Pauke 1.00

Richard Summers 1.00

Henry Veit 1.00

R. St. Clair 80c

Joe Koukel 1.00

Peter Packe 1.00

August Beckmann 1.00

Emil Borchardt 1.00

Joe Boncon 1.00

Sheet Metal Workers 1.00

Gust. Erath 80c

F. Conrad 1.00

Anton Buth 50c

Chas. Seifarth 40c

F. C. Seidler 50c

L. Schubert 50c

Anton Engel 1.00

Paul Stein 1.00

G. H. Poor 1.00

Chas. O. Vogel 30c

Wm. Grosz 1.00

Cash 20c

Harry Pampiansky 50c

Chas. A. Schussler 1.00

Irene Osgood 1.00

Adolph Heumann 1.00

Herman Grosklags 50c

A. Zickuhr 2.00

Wm. Gollub 1.00

H. Koch 1.00

A. F. Echling 1.00

T. F. Ramsthal 1.00

F. Strobel 1.00

J. B. Sims 1.00

Ed. Starkenberg 1.00

Wm. Reich 1.00

John Drbal 1.00

A. Schweitzer 1.00

C. L. Wuerdemann 1.00

Louis Jahn 1.00

Jos. Ruhland 1.00

Adolph Illiger 1.00

D. W. Hnan 1.00

Third, Fourth and Seventh Ward Branches. 70c

Paul Grabich 60c

Ed. Kupfer 40c

Richard Elmer 60c

Wm. Frederick 70c

Ang. Goetsch 1.00

Jac. Jung 1.00

Julius Prietsch 1.00

Jos. Speth 1.00

Carpenters' Union No. 1447. 4.00

United Garment Workers 2.00

M. Fallon 1.00

Rich. Muck 1.00

Sheet Metal Workers No. 24. 1.00

Jas. Hendricksen 1.00

E. Ranz 80c

Fritz Wuthneck 50c

Gust. Melster 1.00

Alb. Johnson 1.00

R. Seidel 1.00

John McFarland 80c

Alb. J. Welch 1.00

H. Grotelnehen 50c

M. E. Bell 1.00

Rudolph Angelstein 1.00

Rich. Schmitt 20c

Emil Wollaege 1.00

Henry Van Ackel 1.00

Rich. Steldt 10c

John Horak 1.00

John Rehberg 1.00

F. Drews 1.00

Herman Kluckow 1.00

Hugo Thale 1.00

Herman Schallitz 1.00

Peter Kuenze 1.00

Jacob Schmolmer 1.00

Richard Pezoldt 1.00

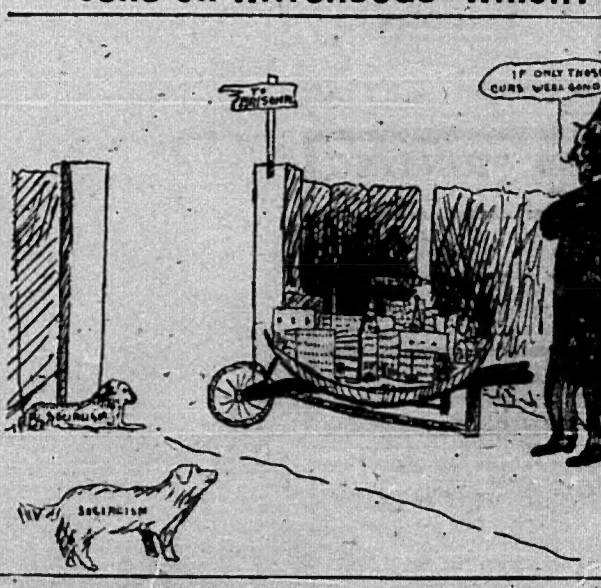
Alke Zeheiner 1.00

Paul Zemke 1.00

Ott. Seefeldt 1.00

M. Hecker 1.00

CURS OR WATCHDOGS—WHICH!



Contributed to the HERALD by J. H. Hech.

ENLIST FOR THE WAR!

Did you notice how the HERALD stirred up the enemy last week? Dave is fuming—furiously—apoplectic—but we guess he will remember his insults to the working class of Milwaukee. Carnie is roaring—but let them rage as they may, the HERALD goes steadily forward in its great work of awakening and organizing the wealth producers for the coming victory. In the near future a decent man—a Socialist—will occupy Dave's present chair—no wonder he fumes. The HERALD gives them shot for shot, and broadsides them with eight pages of scientific truth and industrial facts.

Now is the time to LINE UP, COMRADES ALL.

ENLIST FOR THE WAR! WE ARE ON THE WINNING SIDE.

HELP US TO SMASH THEM: THE WHOLE HIGH-FINANCE BUNCH OF GRAFTERS AND PROFIT-TAKERS. SEE THE SUBSCRIPTION BLANK BELOW!

FILL IT OUT FOR YOURSELF, OR GET YOUR NEIGHBOR OR SHOP-MATE. IT WILL HELP.

1908.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Conrades: I enclose herewith \$1.00, for which send the HERALD for one year to:

Name _____

Address _____

Yours for the war,

Comrades, the campaign is on. DO IT NOW!

1908.

1908.

1908.

1908.

1908.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.

I, F. O. Phelps, County Clerk of Milwaukee County, Wis., do hereby certify that the following is a complete list of names of all persons for whom nomination papers have been duly filed and who are entitled to be voted for at the Primary Election to be held in the several Towns, Villages, Cities and Election Precincts of the County of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, A.D. 1908:

- For United States Senator—Representing the Democratic Party:**
NEAL BROWN, 830 Franklin St., Wausau, Wis.
MELVIN A. HOYT, 207 Twenty-third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For United States Senator—Representing the Republican Party:**
SAMUEL A. COOK, 137 North Commercial St., Neenah, Wis.
WILLIAM H. HATTON, 400 West St., New London, Wis.
FRANCIS E. MCGOVERN, 829 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis.
ISAAC STEPHENSON, 1947 Riverside Ave., Marinette, Wis.
- For United States Senator—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
JACOB RUMMEL, 513 Thirty-second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Democratic Party:**
JOHN A. AYLWARD, 414 North Pinckney St., Madison, Wis.
ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ, 264 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
WINFRED D. COX, 281 Pleasant St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Republican Party:**
JAMES O. DAVIDSON, Soldiers Grove, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
HARVEY DEE BROWN, 234 Frank Ave., Racine, Wis.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—Representing the Democratic Party:**
BURT WILLIAMS, 400 East Front St., Ashland, Wis.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
CHARLES H. FORWARD, 96 Union St., Oshkosh, Wis.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—Representing the Republican Party:**
JOHN STRANGE, 305 Algoma St., Oshkosh, Wis.
JAMES F. TROTTMAN, 203 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Lieutenants-Governor—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
CHESTER M. WRIGHT, 1581 Michigan St., Manitowoc, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Democratic Party:**
MILES T. GETTINGS, 403 North Jackson St., Monroe, Wis.
FRANK B. SCHUTZ, 88 Thirty-first St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
LINUS H. PARK, 400 Main St., Racine, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Republican Party:**
JAMES A. FREAR, Cor. Second and Walnut Sts., Hudson, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
JOHN G. IRWIN, Village of Wyocena, Columbia Co., Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Democratic Party:**
GEORGE T. HESLIN, Village of Maiden Rock, Pierce Co., Wis.
WILLIAM F. PIERSTORFF, Village of Middleton, Dane Co., Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
WALDEMAR AGER, 327 Chestnut St., Eau Claire, Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Republican Party:**
FRANK N. BERNARDY, 2721 Park Ridge Ave., Marinette, Wis.
ANDREW H. DAHL, Village of Westby, Vernon Co., Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
HENRY M. PARKS, 419 Banks Ave., Superior, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Democratic Party:**
EVAN A. EVANS, Cor. Seventh and Oak Sts., Baraboo, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
JABEZ B. SMITH, 127 West Gilman St., Madison, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Republican Party:**
FRANK L. GILBERT, 943 Sprague St., Madison, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
HORACE B. WALMSLEY, 320-322 Second St., Ashland, Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Democratic Party:**
WILLIAM GUILLIAUME, Hartford, Wis.
HENRY J. NEUENS, 436 Park Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
DAVID W. EMERSON, Village of Emerson, Iron Co., Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Republican Party:**
JAMES E. ABBOTT, 152 West Gorham St., Madison, Wis.
GEORGE E. BEEDLE, Village of Embarras, Waupaca Co., Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
HERMAN W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District—Representing the Democratic Party:**
WILLIAM J. KERSHAW, 219 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRANK E. WALSH, 475 Sixty-third Ave., West Allis, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District—Representing the Republican Party:**
WILLIAM J. CARY, 666 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
AVERY T. HANSON, 1024 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
CHAS. B. PERRY, 130 E. Milwaukee Ave., City of Wauwatosa, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
EDMUND T. MELMS, 620 1/2 Lapham St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District—Representing the Democratic Party:**
G. HOLMES DAUBNER, 314 Arlington St., Waukesha, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District—Representing the Republican Party:**
HENRY F. COCHEMS, 829 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM H. STAFFORD, 576 Thirty-second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
ALBERT J. WELCH, 657 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District (First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and Villages of North Milwaukee and East Milwaukee, and Whitefish Bay)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
MICHAEL H. MOORE, 152 Villard Ave., North Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District—Representing the Republican Party:**
HENRY H. BODENSTAB, 948 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
THEODORE C. FROMMING, 1288 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
CHARLES VOTAVA, 911 Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Sixth Congressional District (Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards)—Representing the Republican Party:**
AUGUST J. LANGHOLFF, 760 1/2 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Sixth Congressional District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, 689 Thirty-ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District (Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-third Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
WILLIAM H. GRAEBNER, 1080 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District—Representing the Republican Party:**
JOHN C. KLECZKA, 709 Twenty-first Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
FERDINAND W. REHFELD, 453 Twelfth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the First District (First and Eighteenth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
JOHN T. FARRELL, 364 Park Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the First District—Representing the Republican Party:**
CHAS. H. HAMILTON, 727 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
HERMAN H. HEILBRON, 308 Bartlett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
THEODORE NACZEN, 880 Pulaski St., Milwaukee, Wis.
RICHARD B. MARZEN, 507 Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the First District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
RICHARD L. SCHMIDT, 836 North Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Second District (Second and Sixth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
EUGENE P. STUETZEL, 315 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.

- For Member of the Assembly for the Second District—Representing the Republican Party:**
RAEPH G. BERTSCHY, 1118 Cold Spring Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
JACOB S. BLECHER, 1009 Garfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
HERMAN A. GUTZKOW, 557 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
OTTO A. HARRAS, 213 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Second District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
THOMAS FREELY, 420 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Third District (Seventeenth Ward, Cities of South Milwaukee, Cadash, Towns of Oak Creek and Lake)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
LUKE SCANLAN, Town of Oak Creek, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Third District—Representing the Republican Party:**
CHARLES BARKER, 521 Beulah Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM DISCH, 624 Otjen St., Milwaukee, Wis.
EDWARD B. RIGBY, 803 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Third District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
ALBERT NEUMANN, 661 Dover St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
BENJAMIN F. STEINEL, 2517 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
JOHN E. CLAYTON, 250 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
CARL HERMAN DORNER, 149 Twentieth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
THOMAS J. DUNBAR, 2817 Dunbar Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
THOMAS GAYNOR, 338 Fifteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifth District (Fifth and Twelfth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
MICHAEL W. KALAHER, 354 Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
FRANK R. AMMON, 356 Hanover St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
GEORGE A. KNAPP, 674 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixth District (Third, Fourth, and Seventh Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
THOMAS F. RAMSEY, 370 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.
HENRY M. WILMOT, 519 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
DANIEL W. HERZOG, 43 Eighth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
CHAUNCEY W. YOCKEY, 416 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
EDWARD CAMPBELL, 82 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Seventh District (Towns of Franklin, Greenfield and Wauwatosa, Cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis, and Village of West Milwaukee)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
S. S. LEONARD, 193 West Main St., Wauwatosa, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Seventh District—Representing the Republican Party:**
GEORGE G. BREW, West Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Seventh District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
JOHN A. MUELLER, Alois P. O., Town of Wauwatosa, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eighth District (Eighth and Twenty-third Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
HARRY R. McLOGAN, 508 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eighth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
SIMON KANDER, 392 Eleventh Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED W. KUTH, 532 South Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED R. ZIMMERMANN, 606 Washington St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eighth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
GILBERT H. POOR, 591 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Ninth District (Ninth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
MICHEL HAUSER, 511 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Ninth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
ELIAS LEHMANN, 1925 Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Ninth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
EDMUND J. BERNER, 599 Seventeenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Tenth District (Tenth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
WILLIAM A. ASCHMANN, 810 Germania St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Tenth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
HERMAN E. GEORGI, 686 Ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRANK HEYDEN, 805 Eighth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Tenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
WILLIAM COLEMAN, 709 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eleventh District (Eleventh Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
CHARLES MIKSCHE, 624 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
PHILLIP W. WOLDA, 754 Muskego Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eleventh District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
FRED BROCKHAUSEN, 553 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District (Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
RICHARD S. WITTE, 665 Thirty-fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth District—Representing the Prohibition Party:**
BENJAMIN C. HUGHES, 3913 Galena St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
CARL F. BUSACKER, 2332 Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
CARL D. THOMPSON, 732 Fortieth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth District (Thirteenth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
CHARLES F. MOELL, 967 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
CHARLES E. ESTABROOK, 974 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
CHARLES O. VOGEL, 1046 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth District (Fourteenth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
JOSEPH A. DOMACHOWSKI, 1043 Eighth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
STANISLAUS H. MATUSZEWSKI, 723 6th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
MARTIN GORFCKI, 641 Smith St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District (Twenty-first Ward, Towns of Granville and Milwaukee, Villages of East Milwaukee, North Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
GERHARD AUSEM, 357 Western Ave., North Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District—Representing the Republican Party:**
PETER F. LEUCH, 1450 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
VICTOR L. BERGER, 1155 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth District (Twentieth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party:**
CHARLES MOSER, 1110 Twelfth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth District—Representing the Republican Party:**

- For Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
FRANK J. WEIRER, 1223 Locust St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For County Clerk—Representing the Democratic Party:**
LOUIS G. WIDULE, 114 Lloyd St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For County Clerk—Representing the Republican Party:**
ERNEST F. PAHL, 1032 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRANK O. PHELPS, 913 Summit Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For County Clerk—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
FREDERIC HEATH, 902 Locust St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Treasurer—Representing the Democratic Party:**
JULIUS P. HEIL, 1032 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Treasurer—Representing the Republican Party:**
JULIUS J. GOETZ, 197 Lee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Treasurer—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
CHAS. R. WHITNALL, 1200 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Sheriff—Representing the Democratic Party:**
HERMAN E. FRANKE, 542 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Sheriff—Representing the Republican Party:**
CHAS. B. HART, 124 Harmon St., Milwaukee, Wis.
LOUIS JENZ, 1611 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
GUSTAVE A. KISSINGER, 747 Mineral St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Sheriff—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
MARTIN MIES, 875 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Coroner—Representing the Democratic Party:**
JOHN RITTLER, 308 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.
EMIL E. TANNER, 1210 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Coroner—Representing the Republican Party:**
FRANK LUEHRING, 563 South Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Coroner—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
HERMAN L. NATHAN, 377 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Representing the Democratic Party:**
FRED BECKER, 272 Ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Representing the Republican Party:**
FRED W. CORDS, 772 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
JOHN REICHERT, 587 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For District Attorney—Representing the Democratic Party:**
JOHN F. DONOVAN, 116 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For District Attorney—Representing the Republican Party:**
AUGUST C. BACKUS, 2127 Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
EDWIN J. GROSS, 387 Thirty-second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For District Attorney—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
RICHARD ELSNER, 140 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Register of Deeds—Representing the Democratic Party:**
ELMER ELLIS, 100 Twenty-ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
BOLESŁAW JAZDZEWSKI, 852 Franklin St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Register of Deeds—Representing the Republican Party:**
CHAS. C. MAAS, 935 Booth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED W. MARQUARDT, 2702 Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM H. PERTHES, 855 Summit Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Register of Deeds—Representing the Social-Democratic Party:**
JULIUS RUTKOWSKI, 951 Tenth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Surveyor—Representing the Democratic Party:**
HANS E. REINERTSEN, 287 Mineral St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Surveyor—Representing the Republican Party:**
HENRY R. BARNES, 1214 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER B. ENGELHARDT, 193 Lloyd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Seal)
A vote for Debs and Hanford is a vote for humanity!
The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

MILWAUKEE.

Tickets for the excursion to Waukesha on the 23d are now on sale at the following places: Robert Buech, 915 Clinton street; Adolph Heumann, 271 Third street; Nick Petersen, 2716 North avenue; Chas. Zainer, Seventeenth and Vliet streets; and at the Social-Democratic headquarters, 344 Sixth street. Every friend and sympathizer who can possibly do so should attend the Social-Democratic picnic at Waukesha on the above date. The Waukesha comrades are anxious to do their share of the work in the coming campaign, and if this picnic is the success that it promises to be from present indications, they will have the funds to carry on the work in a way that will mean a substantial increase in the vote over the election of four years ago. Elaborate preparations have been made for the picnic, the program including a ball game between Waukesha comrades, a tug-of-war between Waukesha and Lannon comrades, climbing the greased pole, and numerous other games that will amuse young and old. Excursion tickets are good from any part of Milwaukee and return. Purchase your tickets at once, so that we will be able to estimate how many will attend from Milwaukee. Get off the car at North street and walk four blocks east to Griffin's grove. Don't forget the date—Aug. 23.

The annual picnic of the Twenty-second Ward Branch will be held at Neumüller's park, North and Lisbon avenues, tomorrow (Sunday). There will be all kinds of games, and a dance in the evening. Comrade Welch will be the speaker of the day.

Tomorrow (Sunday) the Twenty-third Ward Branch will hold its annual picnic at Heim's grove, and all who attend will be sure to have a good time, as a splendid program of games has been arranged, including a game of ball between two picked nine.

Take Howell avenue car for Huelsbeck's grove on Aug. 23, where the Twelfth ward branch will hold its annual picnic. There will be all kinds of good sport for all kinds of good people, and you're sure to go home feeling that you enjoyed it all.

The Fifteenth Ward Branch gave its first annual picnic at Steinmüller's grove last Sunday, and, of course, it was a success. A photographer appeared on the scene and got a group of pictures which will be kept by the comrades in remembrance of the event.

\$5.00—Detroit and Return.
Only \$5 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, Aug. 17 and 18. Tickets good for ten days. Dock, 68 West Water street. Telephone Grand 717.

"The common life is the life of the commonwealth."

GETTING READY!

As our fall and winter stock of Clothing and Furnishings is now soon to arrive, we are forced to make room for same—which compels us to have a **SPECIAL CLEARING SALE FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK**
Commencing Saturday, August 15, Ending Saturday, August 22



CLOTHING

Men's Suits, broken lots, sold at \$10.00, in this sale at..... **\$5.00**

Men's Suits, broken lots, sold at \$13.50 to \$15.00, this sale at..... **\$8.00**

Young Men's Suits, broken Lots, sold at \$7.50 to \$9.00, in this sale at..... **\$4.75**

Three-piece School Suits, long pants, size 11 to 14, always sold at \$6.00, this sale..... **\$3.50**

Boys' 2-piece School Suits, broken lots sizes 10 to 15, sold at \$3.50, this sale..... **\$1.50**

2-piece School Suits, broken lots, sold for \$4.00, this sale..... **\$2.00**

FURNISHINGS

Boys' Caps, fancy and plain, at..... **19c**

Boys' Caps, fancy and plain, at..... **38c**

Summer Underwear, balbriggan, in all colors, worth 25c, sale..... **19c**

Men's Ribbed Merino Underwear, value 65c, at this sale..... **45c**

Half-Woolen Merino Underwear, always sold at 75c, this sale at..... **45c**

Men's Fancy Negligee Shirts, worth 75c, at this sale..... **39c**

Men's light colored Negligee Shirts, with collars attached, 50c values, at this sale..... **39c**

Fancy Negligee Band Shirts, regular 75c values, at..... **45c**

Regular \$1.00 Negligee Shirts, during this sale, at..... **79c**

We have CLEARING SALES only twice a year—at which you can get REAL BARGAINS.

Jandt & Bluemel

703-705 Muskego Ave., Cor. Mitchell St.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Who said "All the time boozy!"

Now Sherbie wants a seat in the common council. Pa, buy me that!

Milwaukee ought to have fumigated after those distinguished guests returned to Philadelphia a week ago.

Last week's HERALDS are now selling at a premium. The price offered yesterday was ten cents a copy, we are told.

We expect to have some pretty startling exposures to make next week, as to the reason back of the mayor's attempt to put the Metropolitan Park Commission out of business.

"Probably, the 'roisist' publication ever printed in Milwaukee—the recent SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD," is the Milwaukee Sentinel's comment on our last week's issue.

Six-Bottles-More Dave, hero of the Pfister hotel champagne banquet, may look good to grafty Philadelphia eyes, but even "de gang" is apologizing for him here in Milwaukee just now.

The HERALD'S castigation of Rose has been town talk the past week, as well as its exposures of the rottenness of the Philadelphia aldermanic outfit. And the politicians have shed scalding tears to see the "great Dave" fall into the trap of the Social-Democrats.

The plan to acquire a big state park up in the northern jishing lake region is one that all citizens can commend. And the more of the lake region it embraces, the better. Such land is comparatively cheap now and this is the time for the state, in the name of the people, to step in and acquire possession.

Word comes to us from a city hall source that the "charity" ball game netted \$5,700, plus a thousand donated by our disinterested fellow citizen, Mr. Pfister, and that out of all this three hundred dollars was paid over to charitable institutions. And there is even a suspicion that Dave Rose's poor may not get all the rest!

Who says the calibre of Milwaukee's aldermen is not improving under Rose? One Rose alderman this past week was threatened with arrest by a chief of police who lost his head, and another, Alderman-at-Large Albert, mixed in and found it necessary next day to go to the papers saying that the report that he was drunk was wildly exaggerated. He was evidently afraid of being placed in the "six-bottles-more" class.

Comrade Victor L. Berger is in Boston this week as a delegate to the convention of the International Typographical Union. He will be on deck again next issue. By the way, one of the things brought out at this week's session of the convention is the fact that the school books published by Silver, Burdett & Co., D. C. Heath & Co., and Houghton, Mifflin & Co., are all printed by union-fighting concerns.

DAVE ROSE COOKED HIS GOOSE!

While many Milwaukeeans may think that it was smart in Dave Rose to throw his gutter and barroom vocabulary to taint the evening gale in his impure speech before the Philadelphia-Milwaukee aldermanic baseball banquet, yet there are many decent and eminently respectable people who think that "His Honor, the Mayor" wandered far beyond the realms of decency and got into a "woller-hole."

I have heard a number of traveling salesmen say that they "regretted" exceedingly that Dave Rose lost his head, and, like a skunk, threw a musk or odor which is extremely obnoxious to all the rest of the animal kingdom, except skunks.

Now, I am not surprised that the aldermen from Philadelphia did not flee from the offensive odors flung over the banquet board by Dave Rose; for I am informed through the press that they cheered him, and rejoiced at each belch of stench sent forth, and only felt sorry when Dave exhausted his supply of musk.

The skunks were not at all annoyed; but there were a large number of decent people at the banquet, who regretted that Dave did not use a choicer variety of spice, instead of using common skunk musk.

Yet it was the only variety which Dave has at hand. A certain Evangelist said several years ago that Philadelphia was a "skunk cabbage town," and that New York, Chicago and even St. Louis and Milwaukee were like tube roses compared with that disreputable borough. So I do not blame Dave Rose so very much for throwing his musk to taint the evening air. He had no other perfume.

But Dave uses such other peculiar phrases, such as decency, respectability, honesty, purity—meaningless words when used by a man of his moral make-up—and reminds one of a confab in which one colored gentleman appeals to the other as follows: "Say, you dirty, black, ornery nigger!" or as when an old darky spanked his degen-

Milwaukee should have its own printing plant and print its own school books.

The writer of these lines hereby makes claim to the title of mascot. Every time he has attended a game at the ball park on Chambers street this summer the Milwaukeeans have won. And this was especially true some weeks ago when the Milwaukeeans returned from a game-losing trip and won two games running on the same Sunday afternoon. Last Saturday when we were present they won handsomely. On Sunday, when we were not there, but the mayor was, they lost. Draw your own conclusions!

"Crooked as a snake!" is the expression workmen on the new Auditorium apply to the work thus far done. It is only a Socialist paper that dares to speak the truth. Mark the prediction, the construction of the Auditorium will yet become Milwaukee's prize scandal. The sympathetic partnership between the contractors and the majority of the council investigating committee has sought to hold Ald. Melus at bay by so shaping things that he cannot go further with the exposure without incurring heavy expense personally. But this trick will not save the city by any means. Milwaukee's big building should be honestly built. That it has not been, thus far, is almost certain. Now the question arises: What do the Auditorium directors propose to do about it?

The old party politicians are proposing a jubilation over the completion of the Sixth street viaduct. Certainly let there be a jubilation, but let it be by the people instead of the politicians. For the people have much to be thankful for. They ought to be thankful they were not sold out worse than they were in the negotiations with the railroad company for the building of that structure. If it hadn't been for the Social-Democrats in the council the C. M. & St. P. railway company would have got off practically scot-free, although if it wasn't for the railroad tracks there would be no need of a viaduct. The work that was done by the old Rose administration to save the railroad company's bacon was one of the most scandalous things in the annals of Milwaukee's municipal history.

It is reported to us that the new public school building in the Tenth Ward, to take the place of the old fire trap the Socialist aldermen had condemned, is being built under honest and painstaking supervision. This is certainly refreshing news. There are very few public buildings

ate son for a seventh time in one afternoon, and then declared that "dat kid am de white sheep oh de family."

Honor, decency, integrity, veracity—Dave Rose—Ha!—Ha!—Ha!—Ha! Oh what a travesty to use all these terms in one breath.

Now Dave ought to have a brag coming to think the grand jury did not get him.

Why, he might have bragged as well that he never paid all of his political campaign debts, which he contracted; or which he agreed to pay if the vote of certain communities were voted for him. Or, Dave might have bragged that the corporations fitted out a campaign train for him at one time, and no one ever found out who contributed, nor how much used, nor what was done with the money—except that it was spent.

And he might have bragged that no one ever found out how big a pile was paid for delivering a big franchise in 1900, or even how he got big on a "measley" salary as mayor of Milwaukee; at least most of the decent and eminently respectable citizens with whom he mingles are unable to account for his "uprightness," honor, honesty, integrity—what queer words they are when associated with Dave Rose's name.

Not because he is a Democrat. Not because he wears fine cloth. Not because of what he eats or drinks, or takes into his mouth; but rather on account of what is pent up within his cranium, his heart and spleen; and thrown out by his foul breath and vile mouth.

Honor, Dave Rose, integrity. No, gentlemen and ladies, the three won't mix, but drop out the second, and the first and last will blend.

Several years ago a man by the name of *nire* said to me: "I was glad that Dave Rose was not elected governor of Wisconsin, because he is too dishonorable. He makes a good mayor, but he is too dishonorable to be a governor of the state." Perhaps *nire* was right after all. Who will say. W. H. F.

of which as much can be said—all the "state house steals" are not in Philadelphia by a long shot. In the recent investigation of the building of the Auditorium it was brought out black on white that the man employed to inspect the work and see that it was done according to contract only stayed on the job a part of the time, and the rest of the time the contractors were free to do as they pleased and to order snide work to their heart's content. Milwaukee's city hall is said on good authority to have been crooked from the ground up and to have been the spoil of all kinds of grafting contractors. The public library would have been, only there were too many really public-spirited citizens taking an interest in it to allow of such a thing.

It appears that some Philadelphia aldermen called on John I. Beggs while in Milwaukee, and he gave them some street railway corporation wisdom, which a Philadelphia newspaper now prints. One of his gems of wisdom is the following:

"Street cars operated at less than eight miles an hour mean bankruptcy. Operated at nine miles an hour or more means dividends."

"WE HAVE SOCIALISTS HERE AND THEY ARE WORSE THAN LOCUSTS," for the Socialists have put this company into bankruptcy." Very adroitly Beggs makes it appear that the criticisms he gets are because of the speed of his cars and that the Socialists are trying to cripple his road. Speaking for the Socialists we will say that we are not striving to have his road run at a loss.

What we want is that such a people's utility should be owned by the people.

Of course we well know that the street car company is scandalously over-capitalized and that Mr. Beggs has got to give the people the worst of it in order to keep his stockholders and bondholders fat.

But because a road is overcapitalized is no reason why the Social-Democrats in the city council should not demand that the people be given service. It is not their fault that the road has been "frenziedly" financed.

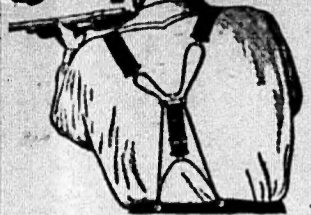
And no one, so far as we know, has been objecting to a nine miles an hour pace. Mr. Beggs knows well enough that this is not the trouble. The trouble lies in the fact that he tries to make an inadequate number of cars take care of the street car patronage. In order to reduce the number of cars in service he makes a few cars speed up at a terrific rate when the service is

Semi-Annual Workingmen's Sale

Our present semi-annual greetings to the workingmen carry with them the assurance of an abundance of shopping opportunities that involve genuine economy. We are now operating five busy stores in Milwaukee; that means buying facilities that give us a positive inside; you have an active share in this advantage. The present workingmen's sale again affords a valuable object lesson, in that it demonstrates our ability to supply working apparel and clothing of all kinds at positive price reductions. These prices should convince you of the importance of your opportunity.

ASK FOR OUR GOOD-AS-MONEY PREMIUM CERTIFICATES. WE ISSUE THEM WITH ALL PURCHASES, AND THEY ENTITLE YOU TO A FREE CHOICE FROM A LARGE LINE OF ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL ARTICLES

President Suspenders



A Brace of Suspender Bargains

Our friends and patrons will again welcome an opportunity to obtain two well known makes of suspenders at greatly reduced prices.

Three million pairs of "President" Suspenders are sold each year. Its popularity is not a matter of chance. Notice the back slides; the "President" yields to every movement of the body; it's light and strong and never pinches. Price, the world over, 50c; our sale price, 33c.

Our sale price on the Police and Firemen's Suspenders is 15c.

Trousers

Milwaukee's best stocks of men's pants are at your disposal during this sale at decisive price cuts. The range in fabrics and patterns meets every taste and you'll find this a good time to put in an extra pair of trousers.

Men's \$1.25 Jean Pants 79c
\$2.00 Pants at \$1.39—\$3.00 Pants at \$1.95—\$3.50 Pants at \$2.45—\$4.00 Pants at \$2.95—\$5.00 Pants at \$3.45.
Other Lines at Equal Price Reductions.

Canvas Gloves

Made of 100% canvas, and sold regularly at the per pair (only 1 pair per pair) will be sold to one person, at 4c.

Men's Handkerchiefs
Men's Plain White Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, during this sale at 3c.
Men's Large Size Indigo Blue and Red Handkerchiefs, during this sale at 3c.

Overalls SPECIAL NOTICE

Overalls will only be sold of these prices on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
Men's Heavy "Union-Made" Overalls and Jumpers, made at heavy black or blue denim every pair doubly sewed throughout, made in every particular as those other lines are selling at \$6.00—39c.
Overalls with waist measure, 30C—Only two pairs to each customer.
The Famous "Roadie" Overalls and Jumpers at only 75c (After this sale price will be advanced)

Men's Working Shirts and Underwear

These departments furnish some of the big features of this workingmen's sale. Good assortments at big discounts the rule.

Men's Working Shirts

Men's and Boys' Heavy Black and White Striped Working Shirts, double sewed throughout, sell ordinarily at 45c 29c

Men's and Boys' Heavy Black Sateen Drill Shirts, "Union Made," regular 50c and 60c values—a new one for every shirt that does not prove satisfactory. Also well-made 50c and 60c blue Chambray Shirts in this lot, each 39c

Men's Underwear

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Double Seated Drawers, regular 25c grades, during this sale 17c

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Double Seated made garment, during this sale 29c

Flat Balbriggan, crew or white, short sleeves and knee length, or long sleeves and ankle length; ribbed shirts and drawers in blue, flesh, eern and tan; "Porous Knit" shirts and drawers, in white or blue, also nainsook athletic shirts and knee length drawers—all these are our regular 50c lines, and are now offered for a short time only at 33c

Men's Heavy 10c Sox at 4c 15c Rockford at 7c

Men's Shirts...Soft-Collared Outing Shirts

These lots contain a splendid assortment in cream and gray colors, sizes 14 to 17. 75c Soft Collared Outing Shirts 39c \$1.00 Soft Collared Outing Shirts 79c \$1.50 and \$2.00 Soft Collared Outing Shirts \$1.19

Men's Negligee Shirts, with two pairs of detached cuffs, in a very fine grade of corded madras, a splendid line cut to our special order, in sizes running from 14 to 17, regular \$1.50 values. Also all broken lines of our regular \$1.50 Negligee Shirts, with attached and detached cuffs, including the season's newest novelties in shades and patterns, your choice of a \$1.05 shirt at 79c

3 Big Lots of Men's Suits AT EASY PRICES

At \$6.75 we give a splendid pick from a line of regular \$10 and \$12 suits in woolen cassimeres and worsteds, every garment well made and good value at former prices. We name an easy price for these suits and guarantee them in every detail. You'll find an extra suit handy and this is a good chance to get one without noticeable cost. Our sale price only \$6.75

At \$9.75 we offer the pick from our regular lines of \$13.50 and \$15.00 suits, which comprise absolutely pure worsteds in a good range of fancy patterns and all-wool tweeds and cassimeres; also blue serges. Every garment well tailored. Sale price \$9.75

At \$12.50 we offer our lines of \$15 and \$18 summer suits. These include all the popular summer fashions and are throughout a splendid line of ready garments. At our sale price any man will do well to lay in an extra suit; you'll find it economy. They go, during this sale, at \$12.50

The Stumpf & Langhoff Stores

Grove St. and National Ave. 5 STORES Third and Lloyd Streets Eleventh and Winnebago Sts. Mitchell St. and Seventh Av. 386 and 388 East Water Street

light in order to go round the circuit quicker and make more trips.

The United Garment Workers of America, who hold their convention here Aug. 23, have withdrawn their request to be addressed by Rose and will be welcomed by Business Agent Weber instead.

"HIGH FINANCE."

One of the many games of "high finance" in Milwaukee is the sale of the St. Gall's church grounds, on which there stands now the Public Service building. The property was bought for \$251,000 on July 1, 1890, with \$65 revenue stamps on the deed, and sold to the Street Railway Company on February 1,

1902, and before the present building was erected, for \$2,800,000, with \$485 revenue stamps on the deed. The high financiers of the Street Railway Company and of the North American Company made some \$2,500,000 on the deal. The respective deeds are recorded in Vol. 422 of Deeds, page 194, and Vol. 455 of Deeds, page 54, in Milwaukee county's register office. This game leaked out a few weeks ago, and the beaten stockholders have no legal redress, because the matter is over six years old, and, consequently, outlawed. This particular high finance game is one of the reasons why Milwaukee laboring people have to risk in crowded

and dirty cars to raise the necessary dividends on watered stock. In short, the public and the employees must be exploited to the limit.

The high financiers are, of course, against Socialism, which would destroy their incentive, you know. An Old Socialist.

PABST PARK

The Only Outdoor Amusement Resort Within City Limits

SECOND WEEK...THE COUNTRY CIRCUS

Has Got Them All Coming! The Most Unusual Features Ever Seen. Largest Elephant, Baby Lions With Their Mother, Most Finished Performance Ever Given in Milwaukee and You Can See It All. Children's Day Thursday Afternoon 2 to 5. Give Free. MISERSON'S ALPINE TYROLER GIBBONS & BAND CONCERTS Afternoon and Evening BY MATR. NIS-O-WAS-BA-PICNIC TONIGHT 10c ADMISSION, 10-CENTS Children Under 10 Years Free. 11 With Parents. 2d St. Car to 1st St. Entrance. Mills—Northern Car to 1st St. Entrance. DANCING Wed. Sat. Sun. 8 P.M. Ward House

DAVIDSON

BEGINNING MONDAY EVENING THE INCOMPARABLE

Sherman Brown Stock Company

Present Henry Arthur Jones Play

THE

DANCING

GIRL

Usual Matinees Usual Prices

NEXT WEEK—GOOD-BYE WEEK:

The Marriage of Kitty

THE NEW STAR

SEASON OPENS TONIGHT

THE Travelers Tip Top Girls

Chas. J. Burkhart The Man with the Funny Side

LA DORA

Salome Dance New York's Latest Sensation

MATINEES DAILY

CRYSTAL

OPEN ALL SUMMER WEEK OF AUGUST 11

FREY TRIO

ROMAN ATHLETES ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 50c

WONDERLAND

AL NEXT WEEK

THE STROBEL AIRSHIP THE 4 BARDS

CAPT. JACK DALLAS, Pilot World's Greatest Aerobats

THE FLEA CIRCUS TOONS OF THE WORLD DECAPITATION PLANTATION SHOW

ADMISSION 10c Ladies and Children FREE Every Afternoon Ex. Sunday

AMATEUR NIGHT MONDAY FIREWORKS TUESDAY AND SATURDAY